GLORIANA
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO. 92 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Portsaid, and Marseilles.

Steamers will also be despatched to Australia and to the Straits, China and Japan.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

HOLIDAY TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

In view of the difficulties now attendant on passages to Europe, the P. and O. Company beg to announce that arrangements have been made to introduce special six months' Holiday Return Tickets to Australia and New Zealand. Many of the P. and O. Company's outward and homeward Australian Mail steamers will call at Bombay during the next few months and they will have ample room for any passengers desirous of visiting Australasia.

Six months' Holiday Return Tickets.

	1st Saloon Rs.	2nd Saloon. Rs.
To Melbourne	630	450
To Sydney	690	480
To New Zealand (Auckland and Wellington)	870	660
24 Months' Return Tickets.		
To Melbourne	900	675
To Sydney	945	720
To New Zealand	1,080	855

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
19, Rampart Row.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lak's.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact, many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be *Kaminia Oil.*

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-Kong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent

Sukkadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 16,21,208
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,38,650

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 5,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 6

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custod realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Liaoyang	Pekin	Tsinanfu
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

(Bankers to the Government in Basrah.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad, Basra and Amara.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£70,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
Sir Edward Sassoon Bart., (of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martin's Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdass, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. T. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

THE

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Capital Paid up	Yen 15,000,000.
Reserve Fund	Yen 1,350,000.

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankau	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	New York	Yokohama
Kobe	Osaka	etc.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

INSURANCE

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

Offers world-wide policies on most liberal terms.

Security unquestioned.

Energetic Agents wanted:—To represent the Company throughout the Deccan.

For prospectus, etc., please apply to

B. RAMCHANDRA & Co.
General Agents,
42, Medows Street, BOMBAY.

THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

HOTELS

JAIPUR HOTEL.

A PALATIAL RESIDENCE of the FIRST RANK RECOMMENDED BY CONTINENTAL VISITORS, unrivalled for Comforts and excellent Cuisine. Apply to the Proprietor for Short Guide to Jaipur.

THE MODERN HINDU HOTEL "Lakshmi Vilas"

HIGH GROUND, BANGALORE.

The ideal accommodation for visitors to Bangalore either for a change or Business. Run on the most up-to-date and modern lines. Well ventilated and luxuriously furnished rooms, food to suit all tastes thoroughly vegetarian. Prepared and served by high class Brahmins. Lit throughout by electricity.

Inclusive terms from Rs. 2 per diem.

K. T. APPANNAH,
Proprietor.

THE EVER POPULAR

EMPRESS HOTEL NASIK ROAD

DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

HOTELS

Enjoy your evening at

A. VIANELLI'S
REFRESHMENT ROOM
Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

CORONATION DURBAR
RESTAURANT
21, Church Gate Street.
ICE CREAM AND FALOODA SPECIALISTS.
A Trial is Solicited.

R. K. F. SASANIAN & CO.
Marine Lines, First Lane.
BAKERS & CONFECTIONERS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS

EMPTY TINS AND BOXES.

We hold large stocks of second hand empty kerosine oil tins and boxes suitable for the filling of vegetable oils, etc and sell the same at moderate rates. Also we make contracts with oil mills and other buyers to supply any quantity for long periods at fixed rates.

Intending buyers should communicate with

AHMED HUSEIN & CO.
Khadak Mandvi Post,
BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION

MENESSE & CO.
35, HUMMUM STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 310 BALES COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 20th April, 1917 at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at Colaba Arthur Bunder near the Fort Press on account of the Insurance offices concerned the following damaged cotton salved from the late fire that occurred at Colaba in Messrs. Lengley Billimoria & Co.'s Jetha.

About 310 bales slightly damaged Cotton (Broach, Khandesh, Akola, Berar, etc.)

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 900 BALES COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 20th inst. at 3-15 p.m. (S.T.), at Colaba Arthur Bunder near the Fort Press on account of the Insurance Offices concerned the following damaged Cotton salved from the late fire that occured at Colaba in Messrs. Aboobaker Abdcolrehman & Co.'s Jetha.

About 900 bales cotton slightly damaged by fire and water Broach Khandesh, Amraoti.

A depcsit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 4,000 BALES OF HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.

Under instructions from Messrs The Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Messrs. Menesse & Co. will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY the 18th April 1917 at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at Colaba, Sassoon Dock Reclamation on the plots of Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd. on account of the concerned the undermentioned damaged cotton:—

Ex S.S. "Rangoon Maru."

About 4,000 bales stated to be high class stapled cotton shipped by Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd. The Japan Cotton Trading Coy. Gosho Goshi Kaisha and others.

The above will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of the purchaser.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 64 CASES, GALVANIZED, IRON ROOFING NAILS AND 2 CASES, UNDERSHIRTS.

Under instructions from P. S. Meller, Esq., Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by public Auction on THURSDAY the 19th April, 1917 at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at their rooms, the following goods belonging to Messrs. Steffens and Nelle Ltd., hostile firm in liquidation.

64 cases, galvanised iron roofing nails cone-head, bridge brand, Belgium make.

2 cases undershirts belonging to Josef-Blum, (Hostile firm in liquidation).

SALE AT 9 A.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF WASTE.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 22nd April, 1917 at 9 a.m. (S.T., at Clerk Road, Byculla, in Simplex Mills, by order of the Agents of the aforesaid Mills, the following different kinds of cotton waste:—

A large quantity of dropping, fly, frame clearer top roller, clean tail cut, ring good waste, ring soft waste, ring dirty hard waste Pier waste, reeling waste, winding waste unsized ends, chindey, dirty chindey.

MENESSE & Co.,
Bombay, 18th April 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.
NO 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT VICTORIA ROAD, BYCULLA, KNOWN AS MUSTAFFA TIMBER AND WOOD MARKET OR NEW TIMBER MARKET.

Under instructions from Manibai, widow and Administratrix of the Estate of Lakhmidas Haridas and Mr. R. D. Sethna, the Receiver of the Estate of Jettia Purshottam appointed in Suit No. 149 of 1902 (Bai Harakh vs. Tribhowandas Pragjee) and the said Manibai and Tribhowandass Pragji as Administratrix and Administrator, respectively, de bonis non with the will annexed of the estate of Valabhdas Purshottamdas deceased, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 18th April at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the following very valuable landed proertpy:—

FIRSTLY:—All that property which is known as "Mustaffa" Timber Mart or new Timber Mart, situate at the junction of Victoria Road and Mount Road, Byculla and consisting of all that Government leasehold piece or parcel of land or ground situate lying and being on the south side of Victoria Road, Byculla, outside the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 25,234 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the Mount Road, on or towards the West partly by the property of Mr. Karsetji Rustomji Kama, and partly by the property next hereinafter secondly described on or towards the South by the remaining portion of the Government leasehold premises comprised in and secondly described in an indenture of lease dated the 23rd December, 1909, and held by the Vendors of the Secretary of State for India under the aforesaid Lease and on or towards the North by the said Victoria Road, and which premises are a portion of Government Leasehold piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring 63,229 square yards or thereabouts comprised in and secondly described in the said Indenture of Lease bearing date the 23rd day of December, 1909 and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and Lakhmidas Haridas and Rustomji Dhanjibhai Sethna of the other part and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 97, New No. 1633, Old Survey No. 688, and New Survey No. 3657.

SECONDLY.—All that Government leasehold piece or parcel of land or ground situate lying and being on the south side of the Victoria Road, at Byculla, containing by admeasurement 3,716 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 97 New No. 1631, Old Survey No. 688 and New Survey No. 3655, being the hereditaments and premises now held by the Vendor under the said Indenture of lease bearing date the 23rd day of December 1909, and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and Lakmidas Haridas and R. D. Sethna of the other part and firstly described therein and bounded as follows, i.e., on or towards the North by the Victoria Road aforesaid on or towards the South and West by the property in the occupation of Kharsetji Rustomji Kama, and on or towards the East by the premises hereinabove firstly described.

The property at present realises Rs. 1,425 per month by way of ground rent.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar Chotoobhoy, Solicitors to the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT UNDERIA AND KHANDIA STREET.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 19th instant at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on Plot No. 20 the following very valuable building plots for the terms of 999 years.

LOT No. 1.—A valuable plot of bubilding land known as plot No. 1 having an area of 161 square yards and a frontage to Underia Street of 24ft. 9in.

Lot No. 2.—A plot of Building Land known as plot No. 11 having an area of 238 square yards and frontage of 42ft. 2in.

Lot No. 3.—A somewhat similar plot known as plot No. 14 containing 331 square yards, having a frontage of 57ft. 6in. to Khandia Street.

Lot No. 4.—Very valuable plot known as plot No. 19 situate opposite Khandia Street gardens containing 267 square yards having a frontage of 45ft. to Khandia Street.

Lot No. 5.—Similar plot area 297 square yards frontage 50ft.

Lot No. 6.—Corner plot known as plot No. 21, situate at the junction of Khandia Street and Khandia X Lane, area 239 square yards.

For further particulars plans and agreement apply to the Boards' Land Manager or to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 Second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 Second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 Second hand rubber tyred victoria in good order.

1 Bay horse, quiet in harness.

Auction Sale of Serviceable and unserviceable Municipal Stores.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on THURSDAY the 26th instant at 2 p.m. (B.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Central Stores (Water Works Stores) Chinchpogly:—

A large lot of serviceable and unserviceable stores consisting of cast iron and wrought iron scrap, gun metal scrap brass and copper scrap, hose solution, leather laces, piston roller, hydraulic pacing rings, rubber valves for Kent meters, W. I. splitpully, brasslock empty cylinder oil and cement casks, empty wooden boxes, ghanmellas, galvanized buckets, empty iron drum, pick axes, powras, iron handa, files of sorts, screw spanners, galvanized fittings, manilla rope, rubber hose, pully blocks, gratings, C.I. offsets, pipes, etc., etc.

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant at 2 p.m. (B.T.), at Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot, Tardeo.

A large lot of serviceable and unserviceable stores consisting of pick axes, empty bottles, grinding stores, empty casks and drums, galvanized buckets, time piece, corrugated sheets, galvanized pipe and fittings, rubber lined canvas hose, empty jars lamps of sorts, wooden pieces, iron and steel articles, steel pipes, powras, vent shafts cast iron and wrought iron scrap brass and copper scrap, canvas scrap lead scrap leather and rubber scrap rope, W.I. tank, empty kerosine oil tins, cement, gunny bags etc., etc.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 18th April 1917.

138095

SPECIAL SHORT PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding four lines (24 words), Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words), or part of a line, 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2-0-0 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Four annas per line, or Rs. 2 per inch. Minimum space three lines. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch. Minimum charge Re. 1-8.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING-DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local ..... Rs. 30 per annum.
Up-Country ..... Rs. 35 per annum.
Half-yearly, quarterly or monthly in proportion. Payable in advance.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

PILES—Ointment Rs. 3. Refunded if not satisfied. The INDIAN CHEMICAL WORKS, Delhi. 7759

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6 Medows Street, Fort.

FURNITURE REMOVED on Rubber Tyred trollies by LAMINGTON ROAD FURNITURE REMOVING COMPANY, Proprietor P. S. DESAI, Hanuman Lane, Lamington Road, Bombay. No. 7.
Telephone 1817. 7702

WANTED—PATIENTS suffering from all forms of Leucoderma and patches etc. perfect cure within a month. Full course of treatment Rs. 30 only. Write for particulars and trial. THE EASTERN MEDICINE STORE, 77, Durga Ch. Mitter St., Calcutta. 895

MAHABALESHWAR:—TWO M A I L MOTOR SERVICES run twice daily and also MOTOR LORRIES for servants an luggage from Wathar. Reserved cars can be had from Poona direct. For cars or seats from Wathar write to Mahabaleshwar Office and for cars from Poona. Write to
FRENCHMAN, BREARLEY & Co.,
POONA.

RELIABLE TYPEWRITERS:—Throughly Rebuilt High Grade Typewriters of all Standard Makes at as low prices as is consistent with honest work and good quality. All Machines guaranteed against defect. Second-hand Typewriters in perfect workin condition from Rs. 70 and upwards. Complete assortment on hand. Typewrite Ribbons, Carbon papers, Stencils, Inks, Adding Machines, Pencil Sharpeners and all kinds of Office suppies at moderate prices. Courteous and prompt attention to correspondence. Special terms and inducement to Dealers. We respectfully solicit your inquiry.
THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
36, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
Tele. "Writertype."

MISCELLANEOUS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

MR. K. F. MADAN, B.A.'s NEW MATRICULATION MATHEMATICS CLASS will restart working for 1918 Exams. at Grant Road and/or Fort from 11th June for particulars and terms write opp. Post Office, Mahim. 678

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED—MOTOR CARS for Prompt. Reliable, and High Class Repair at lowest rate under personal supervision of our expert Automobile Engineer from London. Guarantee entire satisfaction. Motor Cars for sale and for hire. PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES & MOTOR TRANSPORT Co., Ltd., Hughes Road, Chawpatty, Bombay. B

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply personally to the SENIOR MARINE TRANSPORT OFFICER, R.I.M. Dockyard, Bombay. 7781

WANTED—A CLERK with Gujrati and English knowledge, Hindu, Christian or Mahomedan.
BOMBAY WASHING CO.,
Military Square,
7779 opp. Watson's Hotel, Fort.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced and certificated MECHANICAL ENGINEER to run Saw-mills in Kanara. Pay up to Rs. 300 according to qualifications. Apply to the CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS, Southern Circle, Belgaum, with certificates. 7456

WANTED—MATRICS, for the Anjuman-I-Islam Madressa, Jetpur (Kathiawad) Musalmans preferred. Only qualified and experienced hands knowing physical science need apply with copies of testimonials to
7762 THE SECRETARY.

WANTED—A CARDER and SPINNER practical well experienced, for a mill of 11,388 Spindles. Apply stating qualifications, previous appointments held, salary expected to the MANAGER, SHRI SHAHU MILLS, Kolhapur, before the end of this month. 7780

WANTED—TWO SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS, one senior for two years, pay according to qualifications, another junior for one and a half year. Pay Rs. 40 house-rent Rs. 5. Applications should reach upto 1st May with copies of certificates which are not to be returned.
DIWAN,
7770 Banswara State, Rajputana.

WANTED—A DRAFTSMAN with knowledge of drawing and estimating for Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Dept. Pay Rs. 52 p.m., rising to Rs. 65 p.m. Leave and Provident Fund as per State Railway Regulations. Apply to—
MANAGER and ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
G. P. State Railway,
7805 Gondal.

WANTED—An ACCOUNTANT for Municipal Office on Rs. 25 per mensem. None need apply who has got no previous experience of Municipal or Local Board Accounts and Office corre-pondence. Applications will be received till the end of April, 1917.
(Sd.) M. NARASIMHAM,
Secretary,
Municipal Committee,
Warora,
District Chanda.
Warora, 14th April, 1917. 7804

WANTED

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

AN Honours M.A., holding Degree in Teaching. Specialist in the teaching of History and Mathematics, can work as TUTOR in Bombay for 2 or 3 hours during Summer Vacation, reasonable terms. Apply to Box No. 714, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7452

WANTED—Students desirous of joining Colleges in 1918, to SEE Principal, EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL, for SENIOR CAMBRIDGE; (An Exam. equivalent to Matric), Conducted under Educational Experts, at convenient times, at 259/261, Hornby Road, opposite Messrs. Cox and Co., Fort. We invite the weakest Students, that never even dream of success, to make them realise it in the DECEMBER of 1917. Classes begin from APRIL. Terms Moderate.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.

THOBURN HOUSE, APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC CLASSES, 2 hours a week, Rs. 8 per month.
PRIVATE LESSONS by a lady member of the staff at pupil's house if desired. Lessons by CORRESPONDENCE, TRANSLATIONS. Very MODERATE charges.
SALE FRANCAISE: Wednesdays, Saturdays, 6 to 8.
All FEES payable in ADVANCE.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts 160/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

FOR SALE from stock 10 tons PURE ZINC DUST in tin-lined cases and 5½ to SODIUM BISULPHITE POWDER an CRYSTALS of English manufacture an recently imported. For quotations and further particulars please apply to Box No. 703, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7695

FOR SALE—3 IRON TANKS, 4 by 4 by 4 1/8 plates, nearly new, 125 rupees each.
1 Do. do. 4 by 4 by 6 do. plates, nearly new, 175 rupees each.
One 20 K. W. D. C. Shunt wound DYNAMO, 120 Volts, 400 revolutions p. m., made by Brush Electrical Co., nearly new. Address: HOSSEN ATCHIA, Queen Victoria Cinema, Surat. 7453

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—GROUND FLOOR at Napean Sea Road, to a respectable Hindu family. For rent, etc., apply to Box No. 720, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7798

TO LET—Bird's Eye View flats, open from 4 sides at sea 1st Marine Street, MARINE MANSION. Apply WITHIN. 7729

DEOLALI. "CAMP VIEW"—TO LET—Apply to Mr. CAMA c/o. the "Chronicle" office, Medow Street.

MILL ON HIRE—To be given on a system of hire, a cotton spinning and weaving mill, containing 19,600 spindles and 310 looms all in good working order in the Moffussil. Apply stating terms and conditions to Box No. 690, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7607

TO BE LET—A 3 STORIED BUILDING, Hornby Road, flats or whole storey, airy and commodious quarters, suitable for Offices or residential purposes. Electric lights fitted if required. Water supply and other arrangements. Apply EDWARD RESTAURANT, opposite Whiteaways, for particulars. 7444

PUBLIC NOTICES

BRITISH EQUITABLE ASSURANCE COY., LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND, 1854.)

HEAD OFFICE—1, 2 AND 3, QUEEN STREET PLACE, LONDON.

Accumulated Funds exceed £1,700,000.

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency of the abovenamed Company we are prepared to accept Fire Insurance risks of every description at Lowest Rates.
GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,
7803 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

THE BHIWANI COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on MONDAY, the 23rd April, 1917, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Registered Office, No 7 Malharrao Wadi, Kalbadevi Road, out of Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account made up for the year ending 31st December 1916.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of Messrs. Pestonjee Manockjee Kanga and Murlidhar Tarachand who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd April to 6th May 1917 both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
TARACHAND & MURLIDHAR,
Secretaries Treasurers, & Agents.
Bombay, 9th April 1917. 7795

NOTICE.

JEENA & Co. are prepared to clear and ship goods on quite reasonable terms including or excluding landing, warehousing, rent, insurance, duty, cartage and for delivery at the railway station or any part of Bombay.
All charges must be paid before delivery.
Special terms can be arranged with mercantile firms or others who may wish us to conduct their sole clearing and forwarding work.
JEENA & Co.,
84, Churchgate Street,
828 Fort, Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

LOST STOLEN OR MISPLACED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undermentioned document is lost stolen or misplaced:—
CONVEYANCE dated the 10th day of January, 1905, and made between MAHOMED EBRAHIM alias HAJI MIA bin HAJI KAMRUDIN MUKRI, of the one part and HAJI KAMRUDIN VALAD MAHOMED ESMAIL MUKRI, of the other part relating to the piece or parcel of Government Land with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Masjid Lane, outside the Fort, Bombay, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 128, New No. 7439, Old Survey No. 1642 and New Survey No. 768 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward No. 6348 and Street Nos. 47—49. The public are warned against dealing with the said document or the said property in any way.
Dated this 16th day of April, 1917.
MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Attorneys for Mahomed Esmail bin Kamrudin Mukri the present owner of the said property.
7797.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of USMAN MIYA ABDUL REHMAN KALSIKER, of Bombay Konkani Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Gorupdeo Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, a retired fuel wood and timber Merchant. ..... Deceased.
SULEMAN USMAN MIYA KALSEKER and ABDUL AZIZ USMAN MIYA KALSEKER, both of Bombay Konkani Mahomedan Merchants, residing at Gorupdeo Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioners.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twelveth day of April, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and seventeen and in the seventh year of our Reign.
A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
P. B. MALABARI,
The 12th day of April, 1917.
Messrs. PANDIA and Co.,
7802 Petitioner's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that our client Mr. TULSIDAS TEJPAL has purchased the below mentioned property at an Auction Sale held on the 27th day of March, 1917, before the Commissioner of this High Court in suit No. 748 of 1916 O. S. (The Bank of Baroda Ltd. vs. Mamoobai widow and others).
All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, charge, lien, inheritance, trust, gift, sale, easement or otherwise howsoever are required to make known the same in writing to the undersigned at their office at 5, Bell Lane, Fort, and to the Collector of Bombay Land Revenue Department and the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise, all such claims, if any, will be deemed to be waived, and the persons setting up such claims will be precluded therefrom and the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim or claims.
SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 187 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 510, New No. 6162, Old Survey No. 899 and New Survey No. 2257, together with the tenement or messuage dwelling house, standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 1597, Street Nos. 18, 20, all which premises are situate at Vadachee Gadi in Samuel Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the Public Road on or towards the West partly by the property of Bai Jeevanbai, widow of Karamchand Soonderji and partly by the property of Kesserbai wife of Dewjee Soonderjee and on the South partly by Bhandaree Street and partly by the house of Memon Ebrahim Jawall and on or towards the North by and which said premises were and are in the possession of the tenants of the said Mammobai widow of Bhimji Bhanji.
Dated this 17th day of April, 1917.
JAMSEDJEE RUSTOMJEE & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
7801

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that our client Mr. KARSONDAS MOWJI has purchased the below mentioned property at an Auction Sale held on the 29th day of March, 1917, beore the Commissioner of the High Court in suit No. 748 of 1916 O. S. (The Bank of Baroda Ltd., vs. Mamoobai widow and others).
All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, charge, lien, inheritance, trust, gift, sale, easement, or otherwise howsoever are required to make known the same in writing to the undersigned at their office at 5, Bell Lane, Fort, and to the Collector of Bombay Land Revenue Department and the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims if any, will be deemed to be waived, and the persons setting up such claims will be precluded therefrom, and the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim or claime.
SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 299 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 717, New No. 6432, Old Survey No. 510, and New Survey No. 2581, together with the tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under B Ward No. 1352 1353 Street Nos. 106, 108 and 108A all which premises are situate at *Kazi Syed* Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the Public Road on or towards the West by the passage for halalkhore partly belonging to Dada Israel and partly belonging to the said premises on or towards the North by the house of Dhunjee Ebjee and on or towards the South by the house of Poonjaiee Cowasjee which said premises were and are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mamoobai widow of Bhimjee Bhanjee.
Dated this 17th day of April, 1917.
JAMSEDJEE RUSTOMJEE & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
7800

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of PEETHA VEERA, late of Bombay Kharwa Hindu Inhabitant, who was in his lifetime a fruit merchant, widower .....Deceased.
PURSHOTTUM SAMANT and MANECKBAI, widow of KHIMA KARSON, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, the former a fruit merchant, residing at Lamington Road, outside the Fort, and the latter residing at Benham Hall Cross Lane, outside the Fort, the Executor and Executrix named in the said Will ..... Petitioners.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Fourteenth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and in the seventh year of our Reign.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar
P. B. MALABARI,
The 14th day of April, 1917.
Mr. DOWLATRAO JAYARAM MANTRI,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
7799

IN 5 MINUTES
BIKSON'S RHEUMATISM BALM
cures all kinds of pain.
TRY IT
Two Sizes: Re. 1 and As. 12.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

LOST STOLEN OR MISPLACED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undermentioned document is lost, stolen or misplaced:—
CONVEYANCE dated 16th day of December, 1895, and made between SHABOODIN bin SHAIK DAU MAIRAYKER, SHABUA BIBI, widow of SHAIK HUSSON MAIRAYKER, FATMABIBI, widow of FUCKEER MAHOMED bin SHAIK HUSSON MAIRAYKER and SHAIK HUSSON bin FUCKEER MAHOMED MAIRAYKER KHADIJAHBI bin FUCKEER MAHOMED MAIRAYKER and BUDROODIN bin FUCKEER MAHOMED MAIRAYKER, (the last three being minors, by their mother and natural guardian the said Fatimabibi, widow of the one part and Cumroodin Vullad Mahomed Ismail Mukri of the other part relating to the piece or parcel of Government land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Musjid Lane alias Bapoo Hajam Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 125, New No. 7435 Old Survey No. 1645 and New Survey No. 964 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6352 Street Nos. 63-65. The Public are warned against dealing with the said document or the said property in any way.
Dated this 16th day of April, 1917.
MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Attorneys for Mahomed Esmail bin Kamrudin Mukri, Badrudin bin Kamrudin Mukri, and Mahomed Yousuf bin Kamrudin Mukri the present owners of the said property.
7796

SALE BY AUCTION

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 52 Medows Street Fort.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 22ND APRIL, 1917, AT 2-0 P. M., (S. T.), AT PAREL NEAR DHAN MILL, PURBHADEVI ROAD.
AUCTION SALE of 4 FLOUR MILLS by MESSRS. MARSHALL & Co. with 22 H P. OIL ENGINE by MESSRS. TANGYES Co., and etc.
On SUNDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. GANDHI and Co, will, sell by Public Auction at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address by order of Mr. Shaikh Moidin Shaikh Jamal.
4 flour mills by Messrs. MARSHALL and Co., including 2 of 18 inches and 2 of 14 inches.
1 oil engine of 22 H. P. by Messrs. Tangyes and Co., in good condition.
2 water tanks.
6 pullies with main shafting besides 3 pullies, 3 belts, and sundry accessories pertaining to a mill.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
The property is on view.
GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th April, 1917.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 18th April, 1917, at 4 p.m., (S.T.). A LARGE CONSIGNMENT EX. S.S. "ISCHIA."
A Rare Opportunity for Rajahs, Nawabs, Princes and Gentlemen to secure Artistic Articles to Decorate Halls, Drawing Rooms, Museums, and Gardens.
GRAND AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable and Rare Consignment of Marble Figures and Pedestals Ex. S.S. "Ischia," comprising selected Artistic Coloured Marble Italian Statues, Artistic Gilt Hall Figures, Marble Pedestals, large sized coloured and white marble figures by well-known Artists, Handsome Life Size Statues, Artistic Gilt Hall Figures, with Electric Lights, Hanging and Table Electric Lamps, Rich Wall Tapestry, Hand Embroidered Purdahs, with views, etc., etc.
Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of April, 1917, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, in the Shamiana erected on the vacant land of Messrs. Mongini Brothers (where the kit has been removed for sale), by order of the concerned, a large consignment Ex. S.S. "Ischia," comprising selected artistic coloured marble Italian statues, figures, busts, by well-known artists, onix, white and coloured marble pedestals, rich gilt electric figures, marble vases, busts, life size statues, large garden figures, rich busts, life size statues, large garden figures, rich tapestry wall embroidered hangings, etc., etc.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
J. S. MODY & CO.,
Bombay, 18th April, 1917.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY
THE
Royal Yakuti
(ANANG VILAS).
This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas, and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system; to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PAREZ necessary.
Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot,
Kathiawar.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO
On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists,
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BALES JAPANESE SHEETINGS AND 15 BALES JAPANESE GREY SHIRTINGS.
On MONDAY, the 23rd day of April, at 2 p.m. (B.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Mulji Jetha Market at the godown outside the Gopalak Gully, by order of Thucker Rugnath Ghella and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.
ON ACCOUNT AND AT THE RISK OF BHAT MAGANLAL KALIANJI.
50 Bales each 30 pieces Japanese sheetings No. 3333, 36 inches by 30 yards.
ON ACCOUNT AND AT THE RISK OF MESSRS. CAWASJI FRAMJI & Co.
15 Bales each 50 pieces Japanese Grey shirtings No. 5151, 44inch 38 yards.

AUCTION SALE, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, THE 19TH INSTANT, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE of High Class Household Furniture, Cottage Piano by Newhld, Gent's Dresses, etc., etc.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 19th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the very valuable highly polished rich teak, black and bentwood substantial artistic furniture by Messrs. Devji Canji and others, such as dining table, dressing chairs, mirrored sideboards, dinner waggons, rich silk tapestry lined drawing room suites of sofa and chair, rich bentwood chairs, rich mirror cabinets, rich silk embroidered folding screens, rich teapoys, very rich solid figurewood English designed revolving roll top automatic master key office table, sweet-toned cottage piano by Newhld, rich mirrored hatstands, rich ornaments, rich engraving pictures, rich brass flower pots, bedroom solid selected seasonwood double and single almirahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chests of drawers, marble topped washing tables, English iron and brass double and single beds, rich glass porcelain and platedware, solid silver mounted presentation smoking case, etc., etc., the property of C. W. Hopkinson, Esq., of Messrs. Macbeth Bros. and others.
Also Gent's clothings such as complete venetian dress, dinner and morning suits, rich suits, venetian waistcoats, pants, coats, etc., etc., the property of a deceased European gentleman.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 147 CASES WHITE SHIRTINGS AND 56 CASES WHITE NENSOOKS
On THURSDAY, the 19th April, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction, under instructions from Bhutt Chaganlal Vithalji, at his shop at Bhajia Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Association:—
On account and at the risk of Desai Kantilal Sakerlal:—
147 cases each 50 pieces White Shirtings Nos. 6699, 7799, 8892 or others.
On account and at the risk of Thucker Jesanghbhai Goculdas of Lakhmidas Market:—
16 cases each 150 pieces White Nensooks Nos. 42206 to 42400 or others.
16 cases each 150 pieces White Nensooks Nos. Shikari or other.
18 cases each 150 pieces White Nensooks Nos. 425,625 or others.
2 cases each 150 pieces White Nensooks Nos. 1 to 3 Pehelvan or others.
2 cases each 150 pieces White Nensooks Nos. 1 to 3 glass or others.
2 cases each 150 pieces White Nensooks Nos. 1 to 3 ghodo or others.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of the sale, balance to be paid and goods to be taken delivery of within 8 days of the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND WELL-KNOWN OART CALLED "DHULWADIA," AT UPPER MAHIM ROAD, MATUNGA.
On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will under instructions from the Transferee of an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 5th day of January, 1909, made between Nowroji Nusserwanjee Haivai and Bai Motibai Nusserwanjee Haivai of the one part and Kaikhushroo Dinshaw Belgaumwalla of the other part (which Indenture of Mortgage by an Indenture of Transfer or Mortgage, dated 30th day of March, 1917, and made between the said Kaikhushroo Dinshaw Belgaumwalla of the one part and the Transferee of the other part has been transferred to the said transferee and by virtue of the Power of Sale contained in the said Indenture of Mortgage and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the said Bai Motibai Nusserwanji Haivai one of the original mortgagor, (since deceased) and the said Nowroji Nusserwanji Haivai, sell by Public Auction the property mentioned below on the premises:—
All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or Oart called "Dhulwadia," together with the messuages, tenement and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Upper Mahim Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 8,692 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 547, New No. 4431, and New Survey No. 1-161, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward Nos. 5589, 5590 and 5592, and Street Nos. 6566 and 68, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a passage, on or towards the West partly by a passage, and partly by the Oart called "Wanta," on or towards the North by a public passage, and on or towards the South by the property of Bhan Maddanji.
Further particulars conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds can be had on application to Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel, Attorneys for the Vendor, at their Office at Cook's Building, Hornby Road, or the undersigned.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th April 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW ALEXANDRA
TO-NIGHT at 7, 8-45, 10-30 presents the world's sweetheart
MARY PICKFORD
in
Mrs. FISKE'S famous success
"CAPRICE"
in 4 reels
A delightful comedy-drama of love society and the great out-doors. An echo of the hills mingled with the voice of the city.
USUAL HALF RATES.
NEW ALEXANDRA.
New Crawford Market
Tel. 1882.

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AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN
and
WOLSELEY CHARLES
present the
BANDMAN MUSICAL COMEDY CO.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
"THE BELLE OF BOND STREET."

THURSDAY 19th AT 9-30 P. M.
First performance in Bombay.
"THE GIRL IN THE TRAIN"

FRIDAY, THE 20TH AT 9-30 P.M.
"THE GIRL IN THE TRAIN"

SATURDAY, THE 21ST AT 9-30 P.M.
"THE GIRL IN THE TRAIN"

SUNDAY MATINEE AT 6 P.M.
"THE GIRL IN THE TRAIN"

Plan at ROSE & Co.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-30 P.M.
MAX LINDER
AND
HIS MARVELLOUS TULIP.
COL. HEEZA LIAR
Topical Cartoons.
INTO THE ABYSS.
A Drama in 3 Parts.

6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 P.M.
GAIETY THEATRE EDWARDES
PALACE OF VARIETIES
presents
MISS ESSIE JENNINGS
The gifted Australian star.
MISS MONA
The Charming Soubrette,
AND
LAST NIGHT OF
RENVILLE ROBERTY
CHARLIE
MISS IRENE BERYL
AND
THE WARLEYS
Intercepted by a Cinema Drama.
SMOULDERING SPARK.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY.
2 TWO MORE AUSTRALIAN TALENTS 2
MISS ROSE DE VELLA
Comedienne, Impersonator and eccentric Dancer
THE LITTLE
MISS ROSE GEORGIE
Juvenile Soubrette and Dancer.
AND
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
Comedy in Lads.
CHARLIE'S NIGHT OUT.

EMPIRE CINEMA.

TO-NIGHT
6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
THE INDEPENDENCE OF BELGIUM
or the Story of
"A SCRAP OF PAPER."
A great and patriotic production depicting a complete and interesting history of
BELGIUM'S STRUGGLE FOR LIBERTY.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
In
"HER EX-HUSBAND"
a roar from start to finish.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE MOST REMARKABLE
CHILD ACTRESS
IN THE WORLD
BABY ZOE RAE
ONLY SIX YEAR-OLD CHILD IS PERFORMING WONDERS
ON THE STAGE.
IT IS A
FINE TREAT
TO SEE THE
SUPERB ACTING
OF THIS WONDERFUL
LEADING LADY
OF THE CINEMA STAGE.
TO-DAY SPECIAL MATINEE
PRIZE SHOW
AT 5-15 P. M. (S.T.)
FOUR SHOWS DAILY AT
5-15; 6-45; 8-30 & 10 P.M. (S.T.)
WEST END CINEMA
THE MOST POPULAR PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY
NEW CHURNY ROAD.

"TO-NIGHT, I STRIKE!"

To my faithful friends—The Call! Five years I have waited for revenge. To-night Townsend, feasted by society, is at the height of his ambition. To-night I strike! In our House of Mystery, at the hour appointed for performing our secret rites, meet me—"**ULTUS.**"

ULTUS is the latest, the Grandest and the most Sensational Serial offered by the famous Gaumont Co.

To miss this **ULTUS** week is to enter on four weeks of regret. To attend this week and begin to follow **ULTUS** is to fill the **FOUR MOST DELIGHTFUL DAYS** in your Diary. It's engagement extraordinary. So start our weeks of pleasure to-night! If you are a Lover of mystery and adventure you **must** like it—your pulse **must** be quickened.

YOU STRIKE The Bargain **TO-NIGHT**
OLYMPIA
THE FIRST AND FOREMOST SERIAL PLAYHOUSE,
SANDHURST ROAD.
TIME & RATES AS USUAL.

Universal Film Manufacturing Company.

THE TRANS-ATLANTIC FILM COMPANY LTD. OF LONDON

Producers and Distributors of
Most Successful Motion-Pictures in the World

Give the People what they want.
Wonderful Plays, Thrilling Serials, Hilarious Comedies.

Original Advertising Accessories
Highest quality, Greatest variety, Largest quantity.

NEW ADDITIONS EVERY WEEK.

INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON.

Universal Film Manufacturing Coy.
EXCLUSIVE HIRING AGENCY.
Taj Building, Hornby Road
BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

LATEST AND BEST PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
LAMINGTON ROAD.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT
THE WORLD'S GREATEST COMEDIAN
MAX LINDER
IN
MAX AND THE SPY
See how Max catches the Germhuns.
ALSO
A beautifully Romantic Drama
"MADELEINE"
Featuring
MLLE. HUGUETTE DUFLOS
of the Comedie Francaise.
"BRUGES"
A CAPTIVE CITY OF BELGIUM
PATHE'S GAZETTE.
Time 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. Daily
POPULAR PRICES.

LOOK OUT. SATURDAY NEXT. ***LOOK OUT.***

THE GREATEST NAVAL BATTLE PICTURE IN THE WHOLE WORLD.

FOR THE HONOUR
OF
AUSTRALIA
OR
HOW THE NOTORIOUS GERMAN RAIDER
EMDEN
Was Battered by the H.M.A.S. "SYDNEY" of the Australian Navy.

This is a picture showing the real fighting qualities of our glorious and mighty **NAVY,** showing deeds that thrill the **EMPIRE.**

MAKE A NOTE IN YOUR DIARY.

NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET. **Tel. No. 1882**

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
TWICE DAILY. AT 6-15 & 9-45 P. M
LAST WEEK
OF
MISS TENKWA
AND HER
JAPANESE VAUDEVILLE CO.
Many new features added to a bill consisting of Japanese dancing, conjuring, juggling, cycling and comic turns.
A NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT
ENJOYED BY ALL

HALF PRICES,
AT BOTH THE SHOWS

COMING NEXT WEEK
THE OFFICIAL RED CROSS FILM.
"THE SICK AND WOUNDED IN BOMBAY."
Showing how our wounded heroes are cared for and entertained in this city; and including familiar street scenes, arrival of prisoners of war, and Her Excellency Lady Willingdon.
LENGTH 2,300 FEET.
THE BIGGEST FILM EVER PRODUCED IN BOMBAY.
OFFICIAL RIGHTS FOR INDIA AND BURMA HELD BY THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

ELDORADO!!!

ITALIAN CINEMATOGRAPH
LAMINGTON ROAD, NEAR TOTIE TERRACE.
Telephone 1304.
TO-NIGHT ***TO-NIGHT***
SECOND LAST INSTALMENT OF
The Crimson Stain Mystery
The Restless Spirit and the despoiling Brutes.
WHO IS THE CRIMSON STAIN???
SATURDAY THE 21st THE LAST 3 EPISODES 7500 FEET,
when your curiosity will end with an amazing surprise.
ANOTHER VALUABLE PRIZE!!
SATURDAY—AT 5 P.M. MATINEE 1 PAIR GOLD BANGLES.
SUNDAY—A BRAND NEW BICYCLE.
Every one a chance.
TIME 6-45, 8-30 AND 10 P.M.
POPULAR HALF PRICES.

THE
GREAT EASTERN CINEMA
Edwards Theatre, Kalbadavi Road,
THIS WEEK
AN AMBROSIO MASTERPIECE.
THE
"HAND OF FATMA"
Featuring the Beautiful American Actress
MISS RITA JOLIVET
A story of Sublime mother love rising superior to all obstacles, enabling a frial young girl to be a worthy match of the astutest ruffians and other comic films.
2 SHOWS TO-NIGHT
6-45, & 8-15 P. M.
Change of Programme every Thursday.

M. M. KOPTI & Co.

48, Custom House Road,
Fort—BOMBAY.
All kinds of

MARBLE AND TILES
MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS.
Apply for Catalogue and Price List to D. P. No. 20.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE IMPOSSIBLE THING!

And a problem difficult to solve!

And what is that Problem which Puzzles mankind at large?

THE

NEW ALHAMBRA CINEMA

Is the Key to that complex Question

WHERE, THE

"IRON CLAW"

That 60000 Ft. Long

Super-Serial

Is putting up new secrets

Every week.

THE FOURTH INSTALMENT

9000 FT.

Is proved beyond all dispute to be the most entangling.

Come and try to solve the question

TO-NIGHT.

PRICES HALF ONLY.

EVERY NIGHT 3 SHOWS

7, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.)

THE

NEW ALHAMBRA CINEMA

NEW SANDHURST ROAD,

BHENDY BAZAR.

Telephone No. 2417.

WONDERFUL FORETELLING

State your time and date of birth or your star and age or note the time when you write the letter, along with your place of birth, you will be given a full reading of your life for one year to come for One Rupee only, foreign 2 Shillings.

Hon. Rajkumar Girzanandan Sing of Sheohar Raj, Muzafferpur Dist., writes on 8-1-17:—"I am really quite *surprised* at your *wonderful* proficiency in your predictions."

The Kalinga Astrological Bureau,

Chodavaram, Vizagapatam District.

A NEW DEPARTURE

THE LONG-FELT WANT SUPPLIED.

K. JONES & Co.

46, Prince Buildings, Medows Street

FORT, BOMBAY.

WORRY NO MORE

about cleaning your solid linen. At special request we have opened a department where up-country orders for Washing, Dry-cleaning and Glazing garments will be received and carefully attended to by V.P.P. system.

ANNAPURNA COOKER

is a scientific and really useful article both for touring purposes and for family use. Write now for full information to—

ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.,

Near America-India Cinema,

Girgaum—BOMBAY.

Agents:—The Indo-Foreign Perfumery Stores,

Near Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

JAPANWALLA

Shaya—Amrat

is the best Japanese cure for consumption asthma, cough and all diseases of respiration with wheezin Price 8 annas per bottle.

Sole Agent:—O. J. HASSAN & CO

299, MASJID BUNDER.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, April 16th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
" " Sales of East Indian	..
" " Imports	20,000
Mid. Americans	12.97
Egyptian F. G. F.	26.50
New York 10-30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	May 20.45, July 20.03
New Orleans opening 10 a.m.	May 19.09, July. 19.27

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 16th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.
April	12.53
April-May	12.48
May-June	12.42 —10
June-July	12.35
July-Aug.	12.29
Aug.-Sept.	12.12—11
Sept.-Oct.	11.90
Oct.-Nov.	11.79 —7
Nov.-Dec.	11.74
Dec.-Jan.	11.71
Jan.-Feb.	11.69 —8
Feb.-Mar.	11.68
March-April	11.68 —7
April-May	11.68

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, April 16th.

Months.	To-day's price.
May	26.15—20
July	24.75—10
Nov.	23.45—30

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 16th.

M. G. Bengal Good	10.07
" " Fully Good	10.25
" " Fine	10.30
" No. 1 Oomra Good	10.77
" " " Fully Good	10.95
" " " Fine	11.20
" Broach Good	12.09
" " Fully Good	12.37
" " Fine	12.45
" Scinde Good	10.17
" " Fully Good	10.35
" " Fine	10.60

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 12th.

Bar Silver Spot	36 5/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 5/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 9/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6 7/8
" " " 6 "	5 1/8
Interest day to day loans	3 1/2
7 day market loans	4
Consols 2½%	55½ unchgd
Rupee Paper 3½ %	44½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	68¾+¼
Government Securities 3%	59½+½
On London at Paris Ex. Francs	27.72

London, April 16th.

Bar Silver Spot	36 9/16

WAR LOANS.

London, April 12th.

3½% 1925—1928	£86¼ unchgd
4½% 1925—1945	£92+½
5% New	£95

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 12th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Afloat Quoted	85
Wheat Choice White Bombay Afloat Quoted	57/6

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—63 lbs. Afloat	80

AUSTRALIAN.

Australian Feb.-Mar.	83

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Afloat	70

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Apr.-May Sellers	546
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-Ship per ton Apr.-May Sellers	515
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs ex-Ship per ton Apr.-May Buyers	600
Toria Rapeseed per ton Apr.-May Sellers	550

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£147
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£136½
Hard Spelter Nominal	42½

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR

Raw Java Nos 16/18 C & F Calcutta, July-Sept.	21/4½
Raw Java, C & F Bombay July-Sept.	21/7½
do. do. Karachi July-Sept.	21/8½
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta July-Sept.	23/1½
do. do, Bombay July-Sept.	23/4½
do. do Karachi July-Sept.	23/5½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May Sellers	3/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe May-June paid.	3/1½

The Government of Mysore have accepted the charitable endowment of Rs. 25,000 from Lady Krishnamurti, wife of the late Sir P. N. Krishnamurti, of which Rs. 20,000 will be set apart for advancement of Sanskrit studies in the Mysore University and the balance for distribution to religious institutions.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

Messrs. PATEL BROS' APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, April 14th.

DESCRIPTION.		DELIVERY. April 1917	May 1917	SPOT COTTON.
Broach,	Good M.G.	433/4	..	..
Broach,	Fine M.G.	435	427	425/35
Bengal,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	295/05
Bengal,	Fine M.G.	..	320	310/20
Bengal,	Superfine M.G.	..	..	320/30
Rajputana,	Fine M.G.	..	..	308/18
Sind Panjab,	Fine M.G.	..	..	310/20
Khan. Akola	Fine M.G.	..	389	345/65
Ellich/Amraoti,	Fine M.G.	..	..	345/65
Dhamg /Pulgaon,	Fine M G	..	..	360/75
Yeotmal,	Fine M G	..	..	385/89
Nagpore,	Fine M G	..	..	380/90
Hingt /Wardha,	Fine G M	..	..	382/92
Khandesh,	Fine M G	..	370	330/45
Khandesh,	F G M G.	..	342	310/25
Khandwa Sanawad,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	300/15
Jalna	F.G. M.G.	..	..	340/50
Indore,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..
Ujjain,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..
Nander,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	330/05
Mathla,	Fine M G	..	..	345/55
Mathla,	F G M G	..	..	330/40
Saw Ginned Dharwar	Good	.. 417	..	..
Coompta,	Good M G	.. 445	..	..
Westerns,	Good M G	.. 427	..	..
Westerns,	Good H G	.. 419	..	..

TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Growths.	1916-17.	1915-16.	Differences
Khandesh	233,411	343,127	— 108,716
Central India	118,371	159,460	— 41,089
Barsi & Nagar	85,202	210,183	— 124,981
Berar	337,414	619,797	— 282,383
Central Provinces	81,782	161,010	— 79,228
Compta & Dharwar	27,254	67,852	— 40,598
North-Westerns	20,269	39,794	— 19,526
Coconada	10,579	14,269	— 3,690
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	6,982	15,234	— 8,252
Dhollera	161,558	76,075	+ 85,483
Broach	136,674	208,538	— 74,864
Rajputana	119,351	63,092	+ 56,259
N.-W. Prov.	262,008	299,847	— 35,889
Sind-Punjab	249,823	175,021	+ 74,802
Persian	132	481	— 349
American	68	..	+ 68
Egyptian	259	691	— 432
Other Sorts	8,362	2,193	+ 6,179
Total.	1,867,299	2,474,654	— 607,355

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 14th April, 1917, at 4-30 p.m.

Growths	Super-Fine	Fine	Good	Fully Good	Delivery
Bengals (M G)	326	316	306	..	Ready
Bengals (M G)	..	322	309	..	7/25th May 17
Sehnde-Punjab (M G)	330	320	310	..	Ready
	..	325	312	..	1/25th May 17
Khandesh (M G)	..	375	350	..	Ready &
	..	..	..	..	1/25th May 17
Jalna (M G) (G.S.)	..	..	353	..	Ready
Barsee (M G) (G.S.)	..	..	372	..	Ready
Nandid M G.	..	..	..	..	..
Good (Fair-Staple)	..	..	422	..	Ready
Akola Khamg	..	383	361	..	Ready
Karanja (M G)	..	390	..	..	1/25th May 17
Oomrawatee descriptions (M G)	..	378	356	..	Ready
	..	385	..	..	1/25th May 17
Dhamangaum	..	390	375	..	Ready &
Poolgaum (M G)	..	..	..	..	1/25th May 17
	..	394	379	..	1/25th May 17
Yeotmal (M G)	..	402	390	..	Ready
Nagpore	..	412	..	..	Ready
Kamptl (M G)	..	402	390	..	Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M G)	..	416	..	..	Ready
	..	423	..	..	Ready
Broach (M G)	..	437	435	435	Ready &
	..	..	..	..	25th Apr. 17
Wadhwan (M G)	..	425	410	..	Ready
" (H.G.)	..	440	..	..	Ready
Mathla (M.G.)	..	357	348	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	412	May/June 17
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	414	May/June 17
Westerns, M.G.)	..	..	..	429	May/June 17
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	419	May/June 17
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	435	Ready
Mira (M.G.)	..	..	..	432	Ready
	..	..	..	433	1/25th May 17

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, April 17th—4 p. m.

	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Ready.		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	45 0 0	6 7 6
" Cawnpore 70-30	45 0 0	6 7 6
" Karachi Bangla	45 0 0	6 7 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 2 0	6 8 0
" Cawnpore	6 1 0	6 7 6
" Yellow Cawnpore	6 14 0	7 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 12 0	9 2 0
" Thin	7 15 0	8 5 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	46 0 0	8 14 0
" Gajar 75 25	44 0 0	8 10 0
" Gajar 50 50	42 0 0	8 6 0
" Black	37 0 0	7 14 0
Poppyseed, White	7 4 0	7 13 0
Groundnuts	37 0 0	....
Mowraseed	4 4 0	4 8 0
Jawa	32 0 0	4 8 0
Arandi	36 0 0	....
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	6 7 6	
Linseed May	9 10 6	
Linseed Sept.	10 4 6	
Jawa April/May	4 7 0	
Poppyseed White April/May	7 4 0	

BULLION.

The silver market advanced quite suddenly due to speculators covering sales. A large buying is also reported for ready as well as forward. London and China rates are also unchanged.

English Bar Gold, 27.
Shield Sovereign, 17.
Dragon, 15-14.
Silver Ready ex-Duty, 89-13.
Silver 1st Settlement ex-Duty, 89-15.
Silver 2nd Settlement ex-Duty, 90-3.

EXCHANGE

Is unchanged.
Bank Tel. Transfer, 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand Draft, 1/4 9/32.
3 Months' Sight Credits, 1/4 19/32.
Bank Demand on France, Fr. 183.
3 Months' Sight France, Fr. 192⅜.
30 Days' Sight Hongkong, Rs. 170¼.
30 Days' Sight Shanghai, Rs. 252½.
60 Days' Sight Japan, Rs. 151-12.
Bank D. D. on New York, Rs. 310½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. Government Paper is quoted at 67.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan is quoted at 80.

SHARES.

The market for Mill shares opened quiet but later on there was an improvement in the prices due to speculators' buying and a fair amount of business was put through.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,445 to 1,475, Madhawjis from 1,545 to 1,605, Fazulbhoys from 650 to 657-8, Nagpurs from 2,320 to 2,325, Simplex from 625 to 632-8.

Bombay Uniteds improved to 720, Crescents to 197½, Davids to 480, Indore Malwa to 427-8, Indian Bleaching to 295, Pearls to 462-8, Swedeshis to 1,755.

Katni Ordys improved to 262-8, and Defds to 910. Tata Iron Ordys declined to 240 and Defds to 990.

Shivrajpurs were quoted at 43, Bombay Trams at 325, Bombay Burmas at 890.

The market closed quite steady.

BANKS.

Names and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div % p.s.	Quotations nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank	10	Jan.-July	18%	320
Alliance Bk.	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	335
Bk. of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July.	8%	76
Bank of Bombay	500	..	15%	1,380
Bank of Bengal	500	Jan.-July	16%	1,300
Bank of India Rs. 50	100	Feb.-July	7%	75
Bank of Madras	500	do.	12½	1,270
Central Bk. Rs. 35	50	..	5%	27
Central Co-op., Bk.,	50	..	6%	35
Standard Bk. (U 50 / P 50)	100	Jan.-July	Nil.	37
EXCHANGE BKS.	100	do.	Nil.	33
Chartered Bank	£ 20	Oct.-April	15%	360
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£10	March	5%	95
Mercantile Bk. (£ 12s A / 12½ B)	25	..	10%	£23
	25	..	10%	£22½
Hongkong & Shang..	$ 125	Feb.-Aug.	33%	£80
National Bank £125	£25	Sept.-Mar.	16%	60

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half Year Div.		
Ahmedabad Advance	..	500	Apl.-Oct.	40		87½
Bhimani Cotton	..	100	..	3		265
Bombay Cotton	..	500	Nil.	..	5	257-8
Bombay Dyeing	..	250	Mar.-Sept.	25		550
Bombay United	..	250	..	25		420
Century	..	100	Mar.-Sept.	10		260
Central India O	..	500	May-Nov.	30		232-5
Central India P	..	500	May-Nov.	5%		X.D. 437½
China	..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		390
Colaba Land & Mill	..	100	..	50		X.D.1,150
Coorla	..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	Yr. 50		525
Crescent	..	100	do.	5		197-8
Garrimbhoy	..	250	Mar.-Sept.	15		300
David	..	250	do.	10		480
Edward Sassoon	..	200	May-Nov.	10		140
Emperor Edward	..	500	..	25		550
Fazulbhoy	..	250	Mar.-Sept.	15		657-8
Framji Petit	..	1,000	May.	40		1,200
Hindy	..	250	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		275
Gold Mohur	..	500	..	25		265
Globe	..	100	..	Nil.		nom. 60
Hindustan	..	1,000	..	50		525
Hyderabad	..	1,000	do.	50		1,500
Indian Dyeing	..	100	do.	12		295
Indian Manufg.	..	1,000	..	20		400
Indo-China	..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	60		800
Indore Malwa	..	100	Apl.-Oct.	15		427-8
Jamshed	..	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.		60
Jeejeebhoy Baloo	..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		395
Kasturchand	..	500	Mar.-Sept.	25		1,175
Khandesh	..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	30		1,135
Khatao	..	1,000	June-Dec.	40		1,800
Kohinoor	..	500	Mar.-Sept.	10		660
Lakshmi Cotton	..	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	100	X.D.1,250	
Manockjee Dharamsi	..	500	Apl.-Sept.	55		1,600
Maurya United	..	1,000	June-Dec.	80		1,700
Manockjee Petit	..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.		1,500
Meyer Sassoon	..	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.		85
Morarjee Goculdas	..	1,000	..	40		2,220
Nawab of Cambay	..	500	Apl.-Oct.	20	nom.	530
New Great Eastern	..	200	..	4		170
New City of Bombay	..	500	Apl.-Oct.	25		850
Pearl	..	250	..	10		4,625
Phoenix	..	100	Mar.-Sept	5		210
Presidency	..	1,000	Jan.-July	Nil.		200
Sassoon Cotton	..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		350
Sassoon Silk	..	500	April	Nil.		340
Sholapore	..	1,000	do.	150		5,200
Shri Rajpuri Broach	..	Rs. 100	..	Nil.		100
Simplex	..	250	June.-Dec.	15	X.D.	635
Standard	..	500	Mar.-Sept.	50	X.D.	1,475
Sun	..	125	May-Nov.	5		10
Swan	..	250	Oct.	7½		296
Swadeshi	..	500	Mar.-Oct	60		1,755
Tata Mill	(O.	500	400	..		505
	(P.	500	400	..		370
Textile	..	500	Mar.-Sept.	50		1,420
Union	..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		200
Vishnu Cotton	(O.	500	..	35		375
	(P.	500	..	7½		630
Western India	..	1,000	..	25	X. D.	370
Mysore Spinning	..	250	Feb.-Aug.	5%		300

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka	..	100	Mar.-Aug.	5½%		108
Amritsar Patti	..	100	do.	8%		120
Ahmedabad Prantij	..	500	do.	7½		575
Ahmedabad Prantij Debenture	..	500	do.	4½%	Par	590
*Central Provinces	..	100	Jan.-July	4½		94
*Dhond—Baramati	..	100	do.	4½%		88
Guzerat	..	100	Jan.-June	5%		86
Hoslarpur Doab	..	100	do.	4%		98
Mandra Bhon Rs. 90	..	100	Apl.-Oct.	4%		85
Pachora Jamur Rs. 75	..	100	Jan.-July.	4%		82
Sara Sirajganj	..	100	May-Nov.	4%		94
Sialkot-Narowal	..	100	Apl.-Oct.	4%		93
*Sind Light	..	100	July-Dec.	7%		125
Tapti Valley	..	500	Mar.-Aug.	6%		525
Upper Sind Light	..	100	Jan.-July	5½		101

PRESS COMPANIES.

		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Akbar	..	750	May.	250	350
Albert Kurrachee	..	1,000	Nov.	45	850
Broul's Cawnpore	..	200	Aug.	6	100
Bellary Press	..	275	..	15	100
Broach City	..	200	Oct.	8	145
Fort	..	275	Nov.	20	300
Godavery Valley	..	100	..	6	120
Harvey and Sabapat	..	500	July	40	800
Hindustan P. & M.	..	250	..	..	140
Hingolee	..	100	Sept.	6	45
Indian Cotton	..	125	Oct.	6½	100
Jumna Glug & P.Co	..	1,000	..	7%	640
Kurrachee Press	..	500	Jan.	8%	505
Khamgaum	..	400	Sept.	Nil.	330
Mahmudpura Cta.	..	125	..	7½	100
Mahuva	..	200	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile	..	125	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Mfg.,	..	250	Aug	15	220
New East Indian	..	1,000	Sept	40	1,000
New Mofussil Co.,	..	500	Nov.	50	755
New Berar	..	500	Oct.	25	480
New Prince of Wales	..	500	do.	40	700
Sind	..	400	Nov.	Nil.	250
Surat City	..	200	Oct.	18	235
Volkart U.P.Co., Ltd.	..	500	Sept.	30	490
Vaedwan, G.P.	..	150	..	..	100

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown Co.	..	100	Oct.-May	50		868
All-India U. Co. Rs. 20	..	100	August.	Rs. 1		4
Bamankua	..	5	..	Rs. 2		6/8
Back Bay Bath	..	50	..	8		98
Badham Pile	..	70	June	8	X-D	96
Baroda Tram Co.	..	100	..	Nil.		45
Brick and Tile	..	80	..	..		100
Brl. Burma Pat	..	8	Mar.-Oct.	6½		5
Bombay Burma	..	125	Jan.-Aug.	15H.T.		830
B. Electric S. & T.	(P	£10	Feb.-Aug.	6%		17s
	(O	£10	..	7%		327-8
Bombay Ice.	..	40	..	Rs. 3		20
Bombay Flour	..	500	Jan.-Aug.	100		1,540
Bo. Land & Building	..	400	..	25		360
Bombay Steam Navigation Co.	(O	250	Mar.-Sept.	12½		260
	(P	250	Feb.-Oct.	6%	X-D	375
Bundi Cement Co.	..	10	New Co.	Nil.		19-8
Central I.M.Co. Ltd	..	10	April	2		55
City of Bo. Bldg. Co.	..	500	Dec.-Jan.	25		320
Delhi Flour	..	200	Sept.	5		120
Empire of Life Rs. 50	..	500	..	42%		385
The Eastern	(O	£1	Nil.	Nil.		18
Chemical Co.	(Def.	2sh.	Nil.	Nil.		36
Indian Cement Co.	..	250	..	Nil.		340
Ratnl Cement	(O	100	..	Rs. 3	X. D.	262-8
	(D	40	..	Nil.	X. D.	910
	(P	100	..	7%		15
Ind. Mercantile In. Co., Ltd. Rs. 20	..	100	Dec.	6½%		105
Indian Soap & Oil Co.	(O. Old 10 / New Issue 75	100	Dec.-July	7%		80
	(P. 150	100	Dec.-July	7%		
John Roberts & Co.	..	250	March.	7%		215
Joel's Eng., Co., Ld	..	100	Oct.-July	15		100
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175	..	50	Oct.	10%		55
Kurrachee Landg.	..	200	July	Rs. 16		105
Rs. 75	..	200	..	Nil.		100
Marcks & Co.	..	100	July	15		280
Mackenzie's Saw Mills	..	100	..	Rs. 15		200
Marsland Price Co.	..	100	..	4%	nom.	80
Marsland Price Co. P	..	100	..	7%		65
O. Govt., S. Life A. Rs. 50	..	200	May	30%		975
Phillips & Co.	..	40	July	Rs. 5		21½
Port Canning Co	..	1,000	Sept.	11½		700
Shivrajpur Synd etc.	..	10	..	Rs. 1	X. D.	43
Sirdar Carbonic Gas	..	100	Mar.-Aug.	8	nom.	55
Siddeley Ice Mfg. Co.	..	100	..	8		100
Tata Iron Steel Co.	..	75	Sept.	15%	X.D.	242-8
	..	30	Sept.	185%	X.D.	990
	..	150	Mar.-Sept.	6%		100
Tata Hydro Elec.	..	1,000	Jan.	5%	X.D.	1100
" P.	..	1,000	Jan.	4%	"	820
Tata Hydro Deb. Com. P.S.	..	1,000	April Oct.	5%	5% prem	
Thacker & Co.	..	5	May	20%		20
Telephone Co.	..	50	..	Rs. 5		18

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 17.

Rainfall has been fairly general in north Burma. A few falls occurred in Assam, east Bengal and Madras. The chief amounts are:—Monywa and Myitkyina three-quarters inch, Kyaukpyu and Cox's Bazar one and a half inches, Chittagong three. Conditions are becoming disturbed in north-west India.

Forecast:—No important change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 17th April 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect; day temperature is also below normal at Lahore and in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature continues in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect except at Karachi; day temperature is also below normal in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect except at the coast stations; day temperature is also below normal in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature continues in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is generally in defect.

General Remarks.—A few showers have occurred on the north Coromandel coast; elsewhere weather has been dry.

A few thunderstorms may occur in Malabar and possibly in south Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 16th April 1917.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.704 Inch
Temperature of Air	89.1 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.0 "
Dew Point	73.6 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.761 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	1.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	87.9 "
Minimum.....do.	75.6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW.W.WNW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	132 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still
	Apl.	h. m.	ft. in.	Apl.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues	17	m 7 32	25 0	17	m 1 52	19 1
		8 20a	26 7		1 46a	18 6
Wed	18	m 8 56	26 3	18	m 2 48	17 9
		9 14a	27 2		2 52a	18 1
Thur	19	m 9 52	27 6	19	m 3 28	16 5
		10 0a	27 8		3 46a	17 9
Fri	20	m 10 38	28 7	20	m 4 8	15 4
		10 41a	27 11		4 22a	17 7
Sat.	21	m 11 33	29 3	21	m 4 47	14
		11 20a	28 0		5 18a	17
Sun.	22	m 0 5a	29 7		m 5 25	14
		11 58a	27 9	22	m 6 2a	17
Mon.	23	m 0 46a	29 5	23	m 6 44a	18

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

April	Sunrise.	Sunset.
" 17 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 21m.	" 6h. 56m.
" 18 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 20m.	" 6h. 57m.
" 19 (Thursday)	" 6h. 19m.	" 6h. 57m.
" 20 (Friday)	" 6h. 18m.	" 6h. 57m.
" 21 (Saturday)	" 6h. 18m.	" 6h. 57m.
" 22 (Sunday)	" 6h. 17m.	" 6h. 58m.
" 16 (Monday)	" 6h. 16m.	" 6h. 58m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon	1917	Mar, 23rd	9h,	35.0m. a.m.
First Quarter	"	" 30th	4h,	6.4m. p.m.
Full Moon	"	April 7th	7h.	18.8m. p.m.
Last Quarter	"	" 15th	1h.	42.0m. a.m

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 16th April 1917 was 30·043 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.31 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

PROPOSED TEACHER'S DIPLOMA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 10th of Avan, 1286.

Hindu: 11th Vad of Chaitra, 1973.

Mahomedan: 25th of Jamad-ul-akhar, 1335.

Sunrise: 6h. 20m.; Sunset: 6h. 57m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre: "The Belle of Bond St" at 9-30.

Hockey. Aga Khan Cup Final. Aligarh v. Grant Medical College Oval 5-30 p.m.

Zoroastrian Association. Extraordinary General Meeting in connection with War Loan, 12, Princess Street, 6 p.m

THURSDAY, April 19.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Musical Comedy Co., in "The Girl in the Train" at 9-30.

Intermediate Science and Intermediate Commerce Examinations results. University Hall, 12-30 noon.

Indore-Malwa United Mills, Ltd. Ordinary General Meeting, Esplanade Road, Fort 2 p.m.

DAILY.

Eldorado Cinema, Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre Bandman Musical Comed Co., at 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinema: At 6-30 p.m.

Empire Theatre: 6-30 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Royal Opera House: 6-15 and 9-45 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday. Show every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwardes.

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-15, 6-45 8-30 and 10-0.

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 8-45 and 10-30.

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 8-45 and 10-30.

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BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE

April 18.

The result of the Recruits Cup Competition held on Friday last the 13th instant is as follows:—

Trooper T. P. Washburn 4 points 1st.
Trooper W. H. Woodroffe 3 points Tie 2nd.
Trooper T. A. McDonald 3 points Tie 2nd.
Trooper T. W. Brough 4 points.

The result of the Scout Contest held on Sunday last the 16th instant is as follows:—

Corporal H. E. Jones, 1st.
Corporal Jas. Smith, 2nd.

E. G. PEARSON, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

April 17.

No. 78—DUTIES:—

Duties for the week commencing Monday 16th instant.

Orderly Officer for the week 2nd-Lieut. F. J. Chemmais.

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Coy, Sergt. E. E. Bellamy.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Coy, Sergt. V. Y. Smith.

Orderly Sergt. E. E. Coy, Sergt. F. Power.

No. 79—PARADES:—

Parades will be held at Headquarters daily except Thursday and Sunday at 7-15 a.m. and 7 p.m. Uniform will be worn by those in possession of on all morning parades.

Note:—Orderly Sergeants will attend these parades.

Men who were members of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery on 31-3-17 are hereby notified that they are now members of the Indian Defence Force and must attend the parades according to their classification.

Classes are as follows:—

"A" Class, 30 drills in 2 months.
"B" Class, 40 drills in 2 months.
"C" Class, 60 drills in 2 months.

No. 81—LEAVE:—

The undermentioned are granted leave of absence as stated below:—

Sergt. E. A. Sherren 2 days leave from 18-4-17.

Gunner M. C. Taylor 2 months leave from 19-4-17. &

No. 82—PROMOTIONS:—

The Officer Commanding has pleasure in sanctioning the following promotions:—

Gunner C. F. S. Henry to be Pay Sergeant vice Sergt. P. H. Reed struck off the rolls being medically unfit.

No. 83—STRENGTH:—

The undermentioned are struck off the strength of the Corps with effect from 14-4-17.

No. 1626 Gunner G. W. Cross, Over age 51.
No. 403 Gunner W. H. Cole, Over age 51.
No. 75 Gunner J. A. Kirkbride, Over age 52.
No. 1690 Gunner J. C. H. Macmillan, Over-age 53.
No. 1750 Trumpr. T. C. Croce, Soldier 35.
No. 1802 Gunner A. Peters, left Bombay, 45.
No. 1670 Gunner J. W. Chadwick, left Bombay 31.
No. 911 Gunner C. W. Maidment, left Bombay 36.
No. 1353 Bombdr. W. A. Hallahan, Persian Gulf, 27.

P. H. RETALLACK, Captain,
Adjutant, Bombay Artillery,
Indian Defence Force.

NOTICES.

All rifles must be returned without fail to Headquarters this morning, Wednesday, the 18th instant, when new ones will be issued.

POONA RIFLES.

April 17.

328 Drill and Instruction.—Parades will be held at Headquarters daily at 7 a.m. except Sundays.

All Non-efficients of the season 1916-17 and all recruits residing in Poona will attend.

329. Buglers.—There will be bugle practice at Headquarters on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 5-30 p.m.

330. Increase.—The following members of the Indian Defence Force have been appointed to the Poona Rifles from 1st April 1917:—

Ptes. A. H. Wordsworth, A. W. Clarke and V. X. Symons.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Capt.,
Adjutant Poona Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BAND STAND.

By kind permission of the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Esplanade Bandstand this evening, commencing at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.

The sixteenth biennial general meeting of the donors and subscribers of the Bombay Native Dispensary will be held at the Office of the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Hornby Row, to-day at 5-15 p.m. (S. T).

ALEXANDRA GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

The prize distribution of this institution will take place in the Albert Hall 1, Waudby Road, to-day at 4-30 p.m. (B. T.). Mrs. Ardesir S. Narielwala will distribute the prizes.

YOUNG KHOJA BROTHERHOOD.

A lecture will be delivered by Mr. Abdullah T. Merchant on "The Present Khojas" on Friday the 20th inst., at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Noor Baug, Mazagon. The Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

ZOROASTRIAN ASSOCIATION.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Zoroastrian Association is being convened this evening at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at 12, Princess Street, opposite Wadia's Fire Temple, when resolutions concerning the Indian War Loan, will be moved for adoption. Members are requested to be present.

HINDU MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Aryan Excelsior League has arranged for a public discussion upon the subject of "Hindu Missionary Society" from to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in Sandhurst High School, opposite N. Powell and Co., Girgaum. Dr. Yakubkhan, Miss Godaveribai, Mrs. Karwe and others will take part in the discussion. Any one interested in the subject may take part in it in his own language.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

The adjourned public discussion upon the new movement of Hindu Missionary Society was commenced yesterday evening at 6-30 p.m. at Vaidya Bros' Hall, Thakurdwar. Mr. G. B. Vaidya presided. Swami Onkar of the Arya Samaj appreciated and supported the movement quoting from the Vedas and the Shrutis. Mr. Mukund Janardan Goregonkar also made a short speech in which he said that converted Hindus should be taken back into their fold. The disscussion was adjourned till this evening at 6-30 p.m. in Sandhurst High School, Girgaum.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Eighteen attacks and twelve deaths occurred on Tuesday the cases being reported as follows:—Market, Dhobi Talao, Parel, one attack each. Umarkhadi and Worli, each two attacks, Bhuleshwar, Khetwadi, Mazagon, Byculla, one attack and one death each, Middle and Lower Colaba and Kamatipura, two attacks and two deaths each. Mahim, three attacks and three deaths and Maratha Hospital, one death. Smallpox claimed seven attacks and four deaths. The total mortality from all causes was 105 while it was 135 on the same day last year, and 79 in 1915.

MEETING OF MILLHANDS.

Under the auspices of the working classes housing Syndicate, a mass meeting of millhands presided over by Mr. J. Baptista, was held on the 14th instant in the open space of the Apollo Mills, Parel, with a view to explain to the mill-hands the keen sympathy felt for them by the philanthropic public including the Governor of Bombay. They were made to understand that they were the sources of the commercial prosperity of Bombay and their welfare could no longer be neglected. They were exhorted by Messrs. Pedhneker and Marathe to help themselves to secure the sympathy and co-operation of the mill-owners and the public for their welfare and they were advised to shun insanitary slums, to educate themselves and their children, the future generation of the mill-labour, to practise thrift and thus to improve their general status.

The president promised every help as a member of the Corporation in their attempt.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 17.

Jute mill shares continued in strong request, and a considerable business was reported in these securities, at full rates without any special feature of interest. Coal shares attracted very little attention, and in other directions there was not much doing. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bhalgora 35/4, 35/8; New Kendah 9/4; North West Contry 20/4, 20/8, Iraneeguege 34, 34/4; Saltore 9/8, 9/12, 10.

Jute:—Auckland ord 260; Barnagore ord 107, 109, 110; Clive ord 141, 141/8, 142, 143, 144, 142/8, 141, 142; Delta ord 350, 360; Fort William ord 145, 146, 148; Gondalpara ord 500; Hooghly ord 52/8, 53, 54; Howrah ord 315, 317; Kamarhatty ord 335, 338, 344; Kankarrah ord 425, 435; Kelvin ord 448 s.l. 440; Lansdowne prefs 105; National ord 255; Northbrook ord 30/8, 31/4; Reliance ord 304, 306, 300, 304; Soorah ord 130, 131. Standard ord 339 to 360; Union ord 435 to 453.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Assam Steam 199, 200; Howrah Amta Railway 125.

Government paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 66/8 to 67 and small lots were done at Rs. 67/4 to 67/8.

A PLEA FOR KANARESE MATRICULATION CANDIDATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is with painful feelings that we have to record our reflections on the wonderful rendering of the "translation piece" into Kanarese set at the Matriculation Examination for the year 1917. The stentorian voice of the University or the body of examiners is likely to drown the feeble note of enquiry struck by the Karnatak sympathisers, as in the rattle of musketry none can hear the voice of law. It is therefore a pressing necessity that the University should give a ready ear to the remarks we are going to offer in consideration of the Kanarese students. The Kanarese passage betrays glaring incongruities, grammatical mistakes and ambiguity of language to such a ridiculous degree that it sounds quite un-Kanarese to our Kanarese ears.

It is found on an appeal to experience that it is more paying and convenient to translate the given piece rather than take to paraphrasing which, however successfully done, is sure to fall short of the expectations of any examiner. We are not in a position to say whether the Kanarese version is the translation of the Marathi piece or whether both the pieces are independently translated from some English book of travel. But it spells all the same a vastly potential danger to the cause to the poor Kanarese candidates as can be seen from the conflicting divergencies on a brief comparison of the two passages. The majority of examiners have the impress of Marathi language on them and are sure to judge of the translation of Kanarese students with prepossessed ideas. The consequent unaccountably miserable lot of such candidates cannot be attributed to their ignorance of the English language but to the queer tenor and the hopelessly ambiguous tone of the Kanarese piece. The translation of the Kanarese piece as it is and translated with an unbiassed mind clearly shows what a contrast it presents when placed side by side with the accurate translation of the Marathi piece.

We hope that the University of Bombay will kindly direct the examiners to make the necessary allowance and to calculate the merit of Kanarese candidates on the strength of the translation given below which, pardon us we do not mean to impose as an ideal piece of translation but only as giving a faint idea of how the Kanarese passage would be when translated into English. The length of a passage does not necessarily convey with it a high degree o fefficiency or selection and we on behalf of the candidates who must have been greatly puzzled to see the discrepancies in the two passages, sincerely hope that the Kanarese candidates will be fairly judged and allowed what is fairly due to them after a judicious and impartial examination.

"*Thieves* (burglars or preferably highwaymen) having gone, I sat for a while looking about me with *fright and fear* (wonder and dismay). Turn wherever I may I could see nothing but danger and difficulty. I found myself sitting in the full swing of the rainy season in the midst of an expansive *forest which was surrounded by wild beasts and men wilder still* (the forest was not surrounded but the man himself). I was 500 miles away from the nearest European settlement. All these facts *dawned on my memory* (trooped in my mind to my great perplexity) all of a sudden and I admit that my courage began to fail. *My fate that was known was that there was no alternative but to fall down and die* (I certainly knew wha was in store for me and I perceived that there was no alternative but to lay me down and die). All the same the *strength of religion* (religious impressions) gave me cheer and support. My mind perceived that no human wisdom or forsight could help me to escape from my present difficulties. I was really an *orphan* (a stranger) in a starnge land. I was yet before that protecting eye of God *who being without conceit is called the friend of orphans*, (who ignoring his greatness condescends to call himself friend of the friendless). Just then the uncommon beauty *of a young plant coming out of a blossoming flower* (of a young blossoming plant) attracted my mind unceasingly. A thought occurred to me that God who planted so insignificant a thing *in an unknown part of the world* (in such an out-of-the-way place), watered it and brought it to perfection would not neglect to mind the state and miseries of *beings created after his own image* (not simply beings but human beings). Certainly he would not."

The words in Italics bear ample testimony to the faulty nature of the piece and the consequent inevitable inconsistencies as can be judged from a contrast with the proper version enclosed within brackets.

We therefore appeal to the sense of justice and fairness of the examiners and earnestly hope that the Kanarese students will be allowed the necessary consideration which is rightfully due to them.

S. G. BOICHWAL,
On behalf of the Kanarese speaking public.

Dharwar, 6th April, 1917.

THE EMDEN ON THE FILM.

A GREAT NAVAL PICTURE.

The great historic film to be shown at the New Alexandra from Saturday next, is sure to be accorded a very friendly reception. The appeal made by this four-reel feature, entitled "For the Honour of Australia," is a patriotic one, and deals with a subject which cannot but find favour with a British Audience, including as it does scenes of naval warfare and life on board our warships, taken by special permission of the Board of Admiralty and the Minister of the Australian Navy. The story of the film centres round the destruction of the notorious German raider "Emden" by H. M. A. S. Sydney, and scenes of intense naval and topical interest have been connected by a slight thread of romance. The portions most important are those which show the daily routine on board a warship. In the same way the picture of a man-of-war with its decks cleared for action and the firing of the big guns give a far better idea of conditions during a sea fight. Particularly interesting are those pictures showing all that is left of the Emden after her meteoric and adventurous career, little more than a heap of scrap iron. Patrons are advised to book their seats in advance looking to the big rush that is sure to be inevitable.

EMPIRE CINEMA.

'THE INDEPENDENCE OF BELGIUM."

The Empire Cinema shows another "Big Treat" in the shape of a magnificent Four-Reeler "The Independence of Belgium." It is a patriotic story dealing dramatically with the events that led up to Belgium's marvellous heroism and self-sacrifice in August 1914. We are shown in vivid colours the guaranteeing of her independence and Neutrality in 1831 and 1839 by Prussia, Austria, England, Russia and France and we see that relying upon these promises she gave herself up to the national improvement, which led up to an era of peace and plenty for her children, till in 1914, the Huns disregarding all things rushed upon her and deserted and despoiled her. It is a brilliant story brilliantly told. The scenery is magnificent, the pictures having been taken in Antwerp, Brussels etc. The acting is most dramatic and touching. From every point of view, the film promises us the most striking form of enjoyment imaginable. We trust no body will miss it.

THE ELECTION OF THE CORPORATION PRESIDENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I certainly do not expect and do not desire any member of my community to vote for me if he cannot do so conscientiously; but I expect every honourable man not to regard promises as pie-crusts. Dr. De Monte has always pleaded official pressure in extenuation of his "breach of promise" to me. I, therefore, enclose copies of the letters written by Mr. Monie and myself and shall be obliged if you will publish them.

There are 14 councillors who broke their promises to me. One hails from the British Isles. Thirteen (beware of the number) are my own compatriots. Four of these are nominated by Government. All voted against me. One was justified for he said "Keep it secret." Four others were elected by the Bench of Justices of the Peace. Three of these voted against me; and one was absent. There was one other councillor elected by the Justices of the Peace who said he would have been glad to vote for me, but he did not wish to run the risk of being struck off the list of those recommended by the Caucus. The remaining six were elected by the rate-payers. Of these, four were absent; and two voted against me. Among the breach-of-promise-wallahs are two members of the Legislative Council of Bombay. Both are nominated by Government. I will not discuss the reprehensible methods employed. I believe Mr. McBain knows nothing about them for I know him to be a thorough gentleman.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Bombay, 16th April, 1917.

[COPY.]

Bombay, 13th April, 1917.

Dear Mr. Monie,—Six months ago Dr. De Monte asked me to put forward my candidature for the presidentship. Since then he has professed deep anxiety for my success. Till yesterday morning he had assured me of his vote. Yesterday morning he sent me a message that he could not "guarantee" his vote. Later at the Corporation Hall he told me that he had received a letter from you asking him to see you at 3 p.m. He feared it was in connection with the President's election. I said to him:—"I do not think Mr. Monie will interfere with the election. However, see him; tell him of your promise and wish to vote for me; and, if after that he tries to dissuade you, I shall be surprised." He agreed to do so. He then saw you, and I now find that he voted for McBain. This creates the impression that he voted against me under your influence. It would be unfair on my part to accept this version without giving you an opportunity of saying what you please. Hence this letter.

Yours truly,
JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

[COPY.]

Mount Pleasant Road,
14th April, 1917.

Dear Mr. Baptista,—Your letter of yesterday. If Dr. D'Monte thought that I wished to see him *before* the Corporation meeting, he was under a misapprehension. The questions I wished to put him regarding the Bandra water could easily have been discussed at any time in the afternoon. Dr. D'Monte's coming to see me when he did was in fact rather inconvenient, as I had a very short interval between a Trust Committee, and the Corporation, and had a lot of "urgent papers" which I wished to dispose of.

It was Dr. D'Monte who introduced the subject of the election, and, as he clearly wished to talk to me about it, we had a short conversation on the subject of a quite private and confidential character. I gathered that he was finding it very difficult to decide on the claims of the two candidates to his vote, and when he left me I did not know what he was going to do. It would be quite wrong to say that he voted against you under my influence. As I have already indicated I did not expect to see him before the meeting, and I had finished my talk with him and was expecting him to go when he began to speak of the election.

I appreciate the courteous way in which your letter was worded.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) P. W. MONIE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Kindly allow me some space in your popular paper for the publication of this letter.

The lost contest for the Presidential Chair of the Bomay Corporation has served the citizens of Bombay with an occasion to see for themselves how far their representatives in that great Council are worthy of the trust reposed in them. In this connection it must be acknowledged that you, sir, have done a great service to the people of the city by publishing the names of the voters for each of the two candidates; and I earnestly hope that, in the interest of local self-government, you will do the same thing whenever great and important matters are decided by the Corporation.

At the time of a controversial measure or resolution in Councils, people scarcely rely on the support of the nominated members, for since the introduction of the principle of nomination in the government of the country they have become accustomed to the frequent exhibition of the want of respect for the popular wishes on the part of those who enter the Councils, municipal or legislative, through the door of nomination. But is it not a betrayal of confidence, to say the least, when the elected members like Mr. Ramkrishna Shrikrishna Navalkar and Dr. Shiavux Dorabji Batliwala deliberately choose to withhold their support to the popular candidate Mr. Baptista? That Mr. Baptista is greatly loved and revered by the people none of those who were present at the last session of the congress at Lucknow or who lived in Bombay with their eyes open during the last few months, can deny. That he had a better claim than the other candidate and was eminently fitted to hold that position of great honour and responsibility was clearly demonstrated in this popular paper. In the face of these facts, these elected Corporators cannot plead ignorance of the wishes of their constituents in defence of their action. Have they forgotten that it is the will of the people that has secured for them the honour of sitting in the Corporation? Can they expect to preserve the support of their constituents after such a palpable indifference to the popular feelings and sentiments?—Yours, etc.,

V. M.

TWO MORE COTTON FIRES.

YESTERDAY'S OUTBREAKS.

A fire broke out at 6-30 a.m. yesterday on the Colaba Cotton Green. It was immediately put out and there was no damage. Another fire broke out at 11 a.m. on the Colaba Reclamation on the Green. A "jetha" containing 200 bales belonging to Messrs. Patel, Patel and Co., was destroyed. The Fire Brigade under Mr. Greenop and the Salvage Corps under Mr. Scully were able to put out the fire in about an hour. The Police under Superintendent Canty and Inspector Spiers also rendered great assistance. The damage is estimated about Rs. 10,000, which is covered by insurance.

FIRE IN A COTTON GODOWN.

DAMAGES ESTIMATED AT 4 TO 5 LAKHS

Yet another fire broke out yesterday about 3 p.m. in a godown belonging to Nensi Kalianji, situated in 2nd Pasta Lane, Colaba, and containing 4,012 cotton bales belonging to Gumbhirchand Kedarnath. The damage done by fire and water is estimated about Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 lakhs. The origin of the fire is not known. The damage is covered by insurance.

MR. SAMSON'S THREAT.

DEMANDS HIS DUES FROM IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

An ordinary meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, Mr. J. P. Orr presiding. The Board considered a letter from Mr. D. J. Samson, lately an Assistant Land Manager, asking for his dues, and, in the event of his not being paid the same, notifying his intention of filing a suit for its recovery. It was resolved to record the letter.

RELEASED PRISONER'S AID SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The second annual general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society was held last night in the Corporation Hall, Sir Jamshetji Jijibhoy presiding. The report of the work done during 1916, a summary of which has already appeared in these columns, was unanimously adopted.

The old committee was reappointed with one or two new names. Mr. J. A. D. McBain, Mr. Purshottamdas Thakoredas, Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomedkhan and Mr. H. P. Mody were reappointed Honorary Secretaries.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting came to an end.

DACOITY AT PALANPUR.

A correspondent writes:—A dacoity involving loss of gold ornaments, cash and clothes of the value of Rs. 5,000 took place within the limits of Palanpur City a few days back. A gentleman named Rasulbhoy Kassumjee, while coming from Madar, a small village, to Palanpur, was looted and severely dealt with by the gang. Though the police have been informed the miscreants are still at large.

A HINDU-CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE.

INTERESTING QUESTION OF LAW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 17.

Before a full bench of the Madras High Court, to-day, an interesting question of law under the Christian Marriage Act, was disposed of. A Valluva priest solemnised the marriage between an Indian Christian girl, and a Hindu, both of the Panchma caste, in spite of the protest of the Parish priest. The Valluva priest and the father of the girl, were prosecuted under section 68 of the Christian Act and the Sessions Judge of Chittoor convicted and sentenced the priest to one month's imprisonment and the bridegroom and the father of the girl to fifteen days' imprisonment.

The case was called up by the judges of the High Court, in exercise of their revisionary powers, and the matter was referred to a full bench. Their Lordships held that a marriage, one of the parties to which was a Christian, could not be valid under section 4 unless celebrated in the manner provided for by section 5 of the Christian Marriage Act, and held the Valluva priest guilty under section 68. The case will be disposed of by the Divisional bench, according to the finding of the full bench.

The Government of Madras has issued a press communiqué on the economic effects of the war on Madras in connection with a questiona sked in the Legislative Council at the meeting held on 6th February. The information is based on a tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared from the port of Madras for each quarter since July 1913, and the total value of exports and imports of foreign trade which passed through the ports of the Presidency during the same period. Statistics are appended to the communiqué to show the variation for each quarter since July 1913, in the most important articles of commerce affected by the war.

WAR LOAN

BOMBAY STILL IN THE VANGUARD.

ALL-INDIA TOTAL NEARING 13 CRORES.

The following is the progressive total of subscriptions to the Indian War Loan, so far as known up to the time of going to Press.

Total applications up to 7 p.m. on 17th April, Rs. 12,77,18,150.

	Rs.
Bombay ..	..5,28,63,700*
Bengal ..	..4,18,86,100
Madras ..	.. 32,85,000
United Provinces ..	84,34,000
Punjab ..	.. 96,09,300
Burma ..	.. 44,21,300
Bihar and Orissa ..	19,21,200
Central Provinces ..	19,20,500
Assam ..	.. 2,51,900
Minor Administrations.	23,40,000
Total ..	12,60,33,000†

*Exclusive of Rs. 7,61,125 through Post Office till 10th April.

†Exclusive of Rs. 16,85,150 through Post Office till 3rd April.

POST OFFICES SECTION OF WAR LOAN

The following is a statement of subscriptions received the Town and Island of Bombay:—

	on 16-4-17. Rs.	Total up to date. Rs.
War Loan	4,50,0 0	88,302-8
War Bonds	20,625-0	3,29,325-0
Cash Certificates	19,096-8	3,50,694-4
Total Rs.	44,221-8	7,68,321-12

WAR LOAN LOTTERY.

Tickets of the W. I. T. C. War Loan Lottery will be sold at the following places:—Town Hall; War Loan Information Bureau, Esplanade Road; Ladies' War Loan Office, Mayo Road; Shukh Memon Street Lottery Office, and Bhindi Bazar Lottery Office. Also tickets will be sold from 7 p.m. to 12 p.m. at the Lottery Office, Playhouse Naka, Grant Road.

MEETING AT BANSWARA.

A meeting to subscribe to the Indian War Loan was held at Banswara on the 7th instant under the presidency of his Highness the Maharawal Sahib Bahadur. The Dewan, Rai Bahadur Pandit Sri Ram Dixit, explained to the audience the advantages the War Loan offers. He said the people of India had seldom been afforded an opportunity, so remarkable, of combining obligation, duty and sentiment with profit to themselves.

An appeal for funds resulted in a sum of the nominal value of Rs. 68,000 being promised on the spot.

The principal subscribers were his Highness the Maharawal Saheb, Rs. 15,000; Rai Bahadur Pandit Sri Ram Dixit, Dewan, Rs. 2,000; Rao Rai Singhji of Garhi, Rs. 5,000; Seth Byramji Phirozshah Nawa, Abkari contractor, Rs. 5,000; Banswara Municipal Committee, Rs. 2,000; Maharaj Sujjan Singhji of Tejpur, Rs. 1,500; Seth Manshavker, Council member, Rs. 500; Munshi Makhanlal, Revenue Commissioner, Rs. 500.

MEETING AT DAHANU.

(From a Correspondent.)

DAHANU, April 17.

The Dahanu public assembled at the Kacheri under the presidency of the District Judge, Mr. Talyarkhan, to subscribe to the war loan, all leading merchants, officials and pleaders being present. Rs. 30,000 were subscribed on the spot.

A DISTINGUISHED BOMBAY MEDICAL MAN.

There has just returned to Bombay, after undergoing a successful medical course in England, a brilliant graduate of the Bombay University, Dr. S. R. Mulgaonkar. The gentleman in question, was a student of the Grant Medical College before he left for England. He came out first in the First Class in the F. M. degree examination and second in the same class in the S. M. degree examination of the Bombay University. His brilliant career induced his professors to suggest to him to proceed to England for higher studies in medical science. This he did in 1908 and he has now come back an F.R.C.S., after a stay of eight years in England and experience of several of the leading hospitals in the country, such as the Durham County, Lock, Cancer, Marks, St. Peter's and Chelms Hospitals, in all of which he won the highest opinions of his superiors. Dr. Mulgaonkar intends to settle down and practice in Bombay. We wish him every success in his career.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, April 18, 1917.

MR. CURTIS REVISES HIMSELF.

Mr. Lionel Curtis has issued a "Letter to the People of India." It is a somewhat voluminous epistle and we do not propose to deal with it fully on the present occasion. We are anxious, however, to deal with Mr. Curtis fairly and we can say at once, therefore, that this manifesto of a man who claims to have been much misunderstood and misrepresented, while to our mind it shows that it is he who has misunderstood his critics and misrepresented himself, also shows that Mr. Curtis has advanced a long way since he penned the famous letter to Mr. Kerr in November last, that he cheerfully acknowledges his errors in several respects, and that he now stands on ground where it is possible to deal with him, even if we cannot always agree, as a friend who is on the same road as ourselves instead of a dangerous opponent. We do not mean by this that Mr. Curtis was ever a conscious and intentional foe to Indian progress, but he certainly resided in the camp of those that are, and he held, views and argued on behalf of a policy which we think fully justified the suspicions that the discovery of his letter and the circumstances that it revealed provoked.

We would have preferred to leave aside the controversies of the past. After all, as Mr. Curtis himself admits, in the grave issues that lie before us the quarrel as to the right or wrong of the publication of his letter and the dispute as to whether it was permissible to describe the undertaking on which he was engaged with the assistance of his friends Meston, Marris and Chirol as a "conspiracy" or not are matters of very petty interest, and if Mr. Curtis and Indian reformers can find a common basis of discussion it is childish to pursue them. But, in view of the fact that Mr. Curtis devotes a large part of his manifesto to a reiteration of the complaint that the publication of his letter was unfair to him, and to the exoneration of his official friends, it is necessary to dispose of that before proceeding to the discussion of the new formulation of the problem of the position of India in a reconstructed Empire which he now presents as his more considered view. We can pass over Mr. Curtis's history of the Round Table movement with which most of us are familiar. If he persists in thinking that those who criticised him were grossly ignorant of this movement, its aims and its history, we cannot help it. We have always made it clear in these columns that what was a matter of grave regret to us was that a movement, which was potential for so much good, should appear to have been nobbled by enemies of Indian reform like Sir Valentine Chirol and that they appeared to have found in Mr. Curtis an easy tool. How far the publication of the famous letter written from Allahabad and the storm it aroused served to shake Mr. Curtis free from those undesirable influences is of no great concern now, but we cannot revise our opinion that those who were responsible for the publication of the letter rendered a great public service to the country and the whole Empire. We have always tried to impress on Mr. Curtis, though even now he does not seem to realise it, that the gravamen of the charge against him in regard to the views expressed in that letter was that, while he contended that the letter was an argument against the treatment of India on lines that would lead to bloodshed, the alternative he proposed,—and this was how we put it from the very beginning,—was equally bound to lead to bloodshed. It is perhaps desirable to state this again. Mr. Curtis said that, if India were treated on the same footing as Central Africa and placed as regards her internal and external affairs under the Government of an Imperial Council, on which the self-governing Dominions found representation while she did not, that would provoke an agitation which would in all probability lead to bloodshed. If you think it is right to do that, he said, you must face the risk. But he went on, Does not India deserve higher treatment,—we are summarising his argument in our own language,—should you not accord to such Indian public opinion as exists the same hearing as it is at present accorded under present conditions by the Government in India? Now we know that that would have meant that India would have had a merely advisory voice in the Imperial Council, and that if the Imperial Council went no further than the Government in India now does in the measure of consideration it gives to Indian opinion, Indian representation would have been a mere figure of speech and India would for all practical purposes have been as much the vassal of the Dominions as Central Africa. That would have meant bloodshed as inevitably as if no pretence at all were made of giving India representation. We gather, however, that Mr. Curtis does not now hold the views that he expressed in November last. He is now settled in his opinion that elected representatives of India should sit in the new Imperial legislature, though he wisely makes the reservation that he does not necessarily mean representation based on the present electorates. That is a very satisfactory conclusion to have arrived at and it encourages confidence in Mr. Curtis to find that his continued study of the Indian problem has carried him so far. However, we shall deal with the statement of his present position in regard to the future Government of the Empire in relation to India on another occasion.

Let us dispose first of the Allahabad letter. We do not propose to bother ourselves any more with the question of whether it was right or wrong to publish it. If Mr. Curtis found one or two members of the Congress to agree with him that the publication was improper, he is welcome to their sympathy, but he must understand that they represent only themselves and that the opinion of the Congress as a whole and its responsible leaders, as well as the Moslem League, was that the letter ought to have been published and that it represented the existence of a very dangerous movement for the subjection of India to an Imperial Government which would be largely dominated by the Self-governing Dominions. What interests us at present is the revelation, which Mr. Curtis makes quite frankly, that the statement in the letter that it had been revised in detail by "Meston, Marris, and Chirol" and might be taken "as representing their joint view," was untrue. It appears that Chirol was the only one who had revised it. Sir James Meston, who was given the opportunity of doing so, Mr. Curtis now learns "on unimpeachable authority," was too busy and never read it at all, while Mr. Marris never even saw the letter,—a fact which Mr. Curtis did not "realise" till a month later. And to crown all, the expression "taken as representing our joint view" did not mean what it says, but something different. "The thing," says Mr. Curtis, "was a blunder occasioned by the haste in which I was trying to dispose of a number of different matters on the eve of my departure." Only the frankness and transparent sincerity of this amazing explanation saves it from ridicule. But, even in writing a letter not intended for publication, a man of Mr. Curtis's experience should be more careful, and since the blunder was a blunder and his blunder and nobody else's it hardly lies in his mouth to complain of those who took the paragraph to mean what it said. There are only two more things we wish to say about this letter and we shall have done with the whole matter. Mr. Curtis has been grossly misinformed in his belief that the immediate object of the publication of the latter was to clinch the union of the Hindu and Moslem communities at Lucknow and that it had "the desired effect." We can safely say that no responsible person ever thought of any connection between the two things and that the letter, which was known to very few at the time, played no part in the settlement, which concerned issues which were not and could not have been affected by the letter. Secondly it is not the case that at any time a garbled version of the letter was in circulation. The only "unofficial" copy of the letter from first to last was that published in the "Bombay Chronicle," which, with the exception of a few very slight verbal differences, which in no way affected the sense, proved to be the same as the version subsequently sent to the press by Curtis himself. Now let all that pass. We hope in the future to be able to deal with Mr. Curtis on a friendly footing.

THE SWORD-ARM OF THE EMPIRE.

"I am proud to meet you to-day in the capital of the Punjab. I have sought an early opportunity of doing so, as I wished in view of the Punjab's great record to make a special point of visiting you while the war is still in progress." So said the Viceroy in his Durbar speech at Lahore on Monday and it will be generally recognised that of all gubernatorial or Viceregal tours undertaken during this War, Lord Chelmsford's visit to the Punjab must be regarded as, in a peculiar degree, a happily inspired one, and especially so, as the Viceroy has been careful enough to eschew any suggestion of connecting the visit with the exaggerated notion which the official heirarchy has nourished that if the province is not seething with sedition, its people are in such a frame of mind as to be easily provoked into seditious activities. "Misunderstandings from time to time there may have been," said his Excellency, "sinister movements too, in some quarters which we need now only recall in order that we may pay due recognition to the loyal co-operation which they evoked, and to the strong hand which suppressed them" Lord Chelmsford thus took the right view regarding the conspiracy which was so happily nipped in the bud. What is more important, regarding the attitude of the general population of the Punjab towards that conspiracy, any attempt to look at the affair from a wrong perspective, apart from involving a gross injustice to the loyalty of the Punjab, would have marred the happy object of the Viceregal visit to the province. That object was very finely expressed by Lord Chelmsford when he said:

> But in the main, the idea of the Punjab which we Englishmen, and Englishmen all the world over have in their hearts to-day, is that of a province second to none in devotion to our King-Emperor, a province true to the core and inspired by high traditions, sending out her gallant sons to fight shoulder to shoulder with our own sons, a province of men, the sword arm of the Indian Empire. Small wonder then., that I am proud to-day, to find myself speaking to such an assembly gathered together from the land of the five rivers.

Seldom has a well-deserved compliment been more gracefully paid. All parts of India have played their due part in contributing men, money or materials to the successful prosecution of the war. But nowhere, will there be any disposition to grudge to the Punjab its pride of place as, to use the expressive description of Lord Chelmsford, "the sword arm of the Indian Empire." And how that sword arm of India has been brought into play in the various battlefields of the war was fully and vividly described by Lord Chelmsford. As in other parts of the country the ruling Princes and the Chiefs have given "a fine lead." "All the Durbars," as Lord Chelmsford said, "have placed their services and resources unreservedly at our disposal, and lavish contributions have been made in money and material." And the fresh public acknowledgement of these services by the Viceroy on behalf of the Imperial Government, will, we have no doubt, stimulate these Princes and Chiefs to still greater and more splendid efforts. As to the services of the people of the Punjab, no better acknowledgement of these could have been made than that contained in the Viceroy's observation that, as in old days, the Punjab has shown itself to be the nursery of fighting men. In fact, there are few parts of the British Empire not to speak of India, regarding which it could be said as Lord Chelmsfred said of the Punjab:

> It has been the principal source of recruitment of the Indian Army and has furnished 63 per cent. of the recruits enlisted in British India since the beginning of the war. The first Victoria Cross won by an Indian was gained by Naik Khudadad Khan, a Muhammadan Rajput of the Jhelum District. Up to the present time the Punjabis have earned between them 3 Victoria Crosses, 186 Orders of Merit and 370 Indian Distinguished Service Medals, since the beginning of the war. Our recent victories in Mesopotamia will add yet more to the number of these honourable distinctions, and show a record of which the Province may well be proud.

In this connection Lord Chelmsford did well not to forget to pay a meed of tribute to "the very real desire on the part of the people and their leaders to assist the officers of Government in the important work of raising men for the forces of the King-Emperor and also "to raise in a very short time" a very large number of mule-drivers, sarwans, mechanics, labourers and other classes of followers required for various auxiliary services in the field." Without this hearty co-operation of the people, the splendid record of the Punjab, Lord Chelmsford rightly said, would never have been attained! Lord Chelmsford fittingly closed this part of his Durbar address with a reference to the glory with which the Indian soldiers have covered themselves in Mesopotamia. "The fact that the means of carrying these remarkable achievements (in Mesopotamia) into effect" said his Excellency, have been largely derived from India which has contributed men and materials to the utmost of her resources must give us all a feeling of honourable pride and satisfaction and nowhere, I am sure, will this be felt more widely than in the Punjab.

The remaining part of the Viceroy's address was marked by the conspicuous avoidance of any reference to the political aspirations of the people, much less of raising any hopes with regard to them. In view, however, of the declared preference of the Viceroy for "steady progress" and his fears about what he was pleased to call "catastrophic changes," this omission cannot be regarded as very disappointing or serious. Nor was there anything very remarkable about what his Excellency had to say regarding other pressing problems of the country. He was right in giving prominence to agricultural improvement, industrial development, and educational progress, as constituting the most important of these problems. But beyond the expression of platitudinous hopes, Lord Chelmsford did not give any indication that the Government were resolved to make are vigorous efforts than hitherto in realizing these hopes.

Notes of the Day.

The Moslem University.

With reference to our remark in the article on the Moslem University in our issue of Monday last, that the Regulation Committee had not justified its existence, we are informed on the best authority that, although the Committee was formed in April last it was impossible for it in the circumstances of the case to have done anything substantial for the first six months of its existence. This was due to a number of unavoidable circumstances for which no responsibility attaches to any member of the Regulation Committee. One important reason was that in accordance with the wishes of Government expressed in May, 1916,—which were shared by some of the members of the Committee,—it was deemed more convenient for detailed discussion regarding the principles on which the Moslem University should be framed, to be postponed until the Regulations of the Hindu University were finally passed. And this did not take place until October last. Since then the Committee has been anything but inactive, notwithstanding the fact that its members are scattered in far distant centres. It is to be hoped that the Regulation Committee will now be able to carry out the important and difficult task with which it is entrusted with renewed energy and success.

Austria's Overtures.

The cry of "separate peace" has been raised so often and in vain that the definite offer to which Austria has committed herself, comes with some degree of surprise. It was Germany who was known to be constantly intriguing to detach one or other of her adversaries from the Grand Alliance, and it was in consequence of this that the Allies made that solemn pact not to enter individually into any negotiations for a separate peace with Germany. Germany's efforts were specially directed to Russia and found, as we now know, quite an unexpected amount of countenance among the Court entourage of the late régime. It is not very clear from the report of the Austrian overtures to the new régime whether Austria is merely acting as the agent of Germany or has struck out independently of her Ally. The latter view is by no means improbable having regard to the fact that Austria by now has reached the end of her tether and only her helplessness compels her to remain a partner in the Germanic scheme.

The Terms of Peace.

The open and definite manner in which the Monarchy identifies itself with, and endorses, the manifesto of the Russian Government is not without its element of unconscious irony. It would indeed be strange if Austria and Russia were to conclude a separate peace,—an eventuality so improbable that it need not be considered seriously,—in view of the fact that in a sense the immediate cause of the war lay in the Pan-Slav tussle between Russia and Austria, and the tragedy of the Crown Prince's assassination which constituted, not wholly nominally, *the casus belli*. While much emphasis is laid in the Austrian statement on the community of aims as between Austria and Russia it may be questioned if there is really any identity of interests,—promising a satisfactory peace much less an enduring settlement,—between these two Powers. The more considered opinion is that the Dual Monarchy has outlived its usefulness long since, and a perpetuation of the "Patch-work Empire," as it has been called, is therefore eminently undesirable and may even be a source of danger to the world's peace in the future.

Quoting from Unpublished Documents.

It is not a rare practice for official speakers in our Legislative Councils to quote from unpublished documents when they can think of no satisfactory reply,—based on information known to the public,—to points raised by non-official members. It is instructive to note that the rules of the House of Commons do not permit quotations from unpublished documents and only the other day this question was raised in connection with the report of the Dardanelles Commission. The Government announced at first that the unabridged copies of the report would be issued only to leaders of parties and that other members would get expurgated copies. This announcement naturally evoked protest from various members of the Commons and one of them, Sir C. Hobhouse, raised the point of order whether if, in debate, Ministers quoted from the report, they could not be compelled by the standing orders to produce and lay the report in complete form. The reply of the Speaker on the point is worthy of note:

> The Government must take the responsibility for any report which they lay upon the table. I cannot go behind the report which is laid upon the table. If a quotation is made from a document which is not produced, it is the rule of the House that the whole of the document should be produced. Of course, if that should occur, the rule of the House, I have no doubt, could be enforced."

The "Rangoon Mail."

We have received a copy of the first number of a new weekly "The Rangoon Mail" published at Rangoon. Burma has always been one of the most backward of Indian provinces so far as the formation of Indian public opinion and its effective representation are concerned. In these critical times especially, as the journal says, "When the status of our country will be settled after the disastrous war in which the British Empire is involved, the want of a public organ to represent the vast Indian population that inhabits the province of Burma is keenly felt." And it is in response to this need that the "Rangoon Mail" has come into existence as a weekly for the present having as its ideal the ideal of the two great organisations that voice educated public opinion, the Congress and the Moslem League. We welcome this new journalistic enterprise, which, it is satisfactory to note, has been launched without having had to deposit security under the Press Act.

Sir Edward Carson's Effort.

The present British War Cabinet is supposed to be a very hardworked one. That may probably account for the indifference to the laws of grammar betrayed in the following gem, selected by a writer in the "Daily News," from Sir Edward Carson's recent speech:

> I only mention that to point out to you that the grave difficulties that have confronted us were probably in the past not so present in the minds of statesmen as they would have been if it had been thought possible that in the present day, in the present century, all the arts and scien es of civilisation should be used for the purpose of increasing the methods of barbarism.

The Queen and Indian Widows.

At the Pardah party held at Lucknow, Lady Chelmsford announced that her Majesty, the Queen-Empress, intends sending to each Indian widow or bereaved mother who has given her husband or son to the service of the Empire on the battlefield, a card with her Majesty's own picture. The card, which has been artistically reproduced, is to be a symbol of her Majesty's sympathy with such Indian women and will be accompanied by a message of sympathy and appreciation of the brave deed of the departed soldier. No act could be more gracious as none could be more welcome. These women have given away their all that was more precious to them than their own humble life—in the cause of the Empire. And their proud sorrow will be rendered sweeter to them by this token of sympathy and appreciation of the sacrifices of their departed relatives, from one who is the natural leader of the women of the Empire.

For National Service.

Up and be doing, all who have a hand
To lift, a back to bend. It must not be
In times like these that vaguely linger we
To air our vaunts and hopes; and leave our land
Untended as a wild of weeds and sand.
—Say, then, "I come!" and go, O women and men
Of palace, ploughshare, easel, counter, pen:
It will enray your names to dates unscanned.
Would years but let me stir as once I stirred
At many a dawn to take the forward track,
And with a stride plunged on to enterprise,
I now would speed like yester wind that whirred
Through breaking pines; and serve with never a slack,
So loud for promptness all around outcries!

THOMAS HARDY.

March, 1917.

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GREAT FRENCH OFFENSIVE BEGINS.

SERIOUS ENEMY REVERSE AT LAGNICOURT.

AUSTRIA'S SEPARATE PEACE OFFER TO RUSSIA.

FRENCH OFFENSIVE BEGINS.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE ON GERMAN ORGANISATIONS.

MANY NEW POSITIONS SECURED.

ENEMY LINE BROKEN AT SIX POINTS IN ALSACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., April 17.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters wires that the great French offensive has begun.

A French communiqué says we continued destructive fire on the German organisations between St. Quentin and the Oise. The enemy replied in a lively manner in the region south of St. Quentin.

We continued to progress eastward and south of the Oise on the plateau between Barisis and Quincybassee. We occupied a fresh enemy point *d'appui*.

The artillery duel was every violent all night on the whole front, including the Soissons-Rheims front. After violent artillery preparation our detachments penetrated enemy lines at several points in Alsace and Lorraine. Many German dead were found in the trenches in the forest of Parroy which had been overthrown by our fire. Our detachments reached the enemy's second line at six points in the plain of Alsace and inflicted serious losses on the enemy, bringing back prisoners and material.

DESPERATE FIGHTING ON WHOLE FRENCH FRONT.

GERMAN SECOND LINE BROKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 12-55 p.m., April 17.

Last night's French communiqué says between St. Quentin and the Oise artillery fighting continued. South of the Oise we made fresh progress on the plateau east of the line through Barisis and Quincybassiee. After artillery preparation lasting several days we attacked in the morning between Soissons and Rheims the German lines on a front of about forty kilometres.

A desperate battle ensued on the whole front where the enemy had collected very large forces and numerous guns. The French everywhere overcame the vigorous defence and carried the first German position between Soissons and Craonne. East of Craonne we carried the second German position south of Juvincourt and further south carried the line as far as the western outskirts of Bermericourt and as far as the Aisne Canal between the Oivre and the Courcy.

Repeated violent counter-attacks north of Villeaubois were broken by our fire with considerable losses for the enemy. Prisoners hitherto counted exceed 10,000. We have also captured a quantity of material. The artillery fighting continued in the Champagne. There was intermittent cannonade on the rest of the front.

NIVELLE'S FINGER ON GERMANYS' WEAKEST POINT

100 MILES OF ANGLO-FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 8-25 p.m., April 17.

Last night's French communiqué confirming the telegram from Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, marks the opening of the French campaign. While Marshal Haig has been crumbling up the northern end of the Hindenburg line the French artillery in Champagne has been deluging the German lines with shells of every calibre for ten days, but hitherto there has been no sign of infantry or of exact locality selected for the attack.

It is now clear however that General Nivelle has put his finger on Germany's strategically weakest point. The Germans also are evidently aware of the weak point in their armour for, as revealed in the communiqué, they have been massing considerable forces in Champagne which must be badly wanted in the North. The Craonne region has always been a dangerous zone for the Germans and fighting has seldom stopped there since the retreat to the Aisne.

By a coincidence the region is most important to the French since, beyond Berry-au-bac lies the open way to the great plain encircling Laon. A complete break of the German front in this region would therefore jeopardise not only the enemy fighting in front of Laon, but all the German armies in Champagne. Laon stands on a great mound in the centre of the plain commanding the junction of strategic railways, one of which runs direct towards the Belgian frontier.

The plateau east of the line of Barisis-Quinchybasse, was the scene of the most bloody battles of Napoleon in 1814 against Bluecher's invading Prussians. The plateau is covered with orchards and vineyards and intersected by splendid roads. It rises gradually towards Mezieres, whence the main-road and railways follow the Meuse direct to Namur. This is a possible explanation of the German anxiety in the Rheims region.

The whole length of the Anglo-French offensive is at present one hundred miles.

FIGHT BETWEEN HERMIES AND NOREUIL.

ENEMY'S SERIOUS REVERSE AT LAGNICOURT.

BRITISH ARTILLERY PLAY HAVOC AMONG HUNS.

"FRITZ IS NO MATCH FOR TOMMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 12 noon, April 17.

The details of the German attack yesterday on the British positions between Hermies and Noreuil, in which four German divisions took part and which resulted in a serious reverse for Crown-Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria at Lagnicourt are given by Reuter's Headquarters correspondent. He says the attack was very interesting from a tactical point of view and one of the best examples of the old-fashioned field warfare, the open fighting for which we have been praying since the war began.

German papers have been boasting about w'at their wonderful field greys would do when they met the British in the open but the German soldiers have only succeeded in making their papers again look ridiculous. A Fritz is no match for a Tommy in a hand-to-hand fight and it does not improve his morale that he is beginning to realise this.

After a very heavy bombardment the German infantry came over shortly before five o'clock in formidable waves but our men stood their ground everywhere except at one spot and artillery made havoc among the Huns who wavered. Their officers, however, railed them and they again advanced but steady rifle and machine gun fire of the British was more than they could face. Gaps were rapidly torn in their ranks and suddenly the attack seemed to melt away and the costly assault failed. At only one spot near Lagnicourt did the enemy by the overwhelming weight of numbers gain a short-lived success. The positions were entirely carried again after three hours, the enemy leaving 1,500 dead and 300 prisoners in our hands. The attack must have cost the Huns nearly 8,000 casualties.

SUCCESSFUL COUNTER-ATTACKS AT LAGNICOURT.

GERMANS GIVE WAY TO INSTENSITY OF OUR RIFLE FIRE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., April 17

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters mentions that the six-inch gun referred to in an earlier communiqué, is now being employed effectively against the Bosches. The other booty included a number of howitzers and field-guns, eigth-inch shells, large quantities of bombs, high-explosive materials and truckloads of unused steel rails. The correspondent gives further particulars of our successful counter-attack at Lagnicourt yesterday morning.

The retreating Huns were caught by their own wire which was not cut in the direction in which they were forced back. While they were running wildly up and down trying to find a passage our men were firing deliberately, shooting them down in hundreds. The intensity of the rifle fire was unequalled since the days of the Battle of the Marine. Many of our men fired a hundred rounds. The desperate Germans doubled right at our men with hands up.

The correspondent reports that fighting at both ends of the line has been steadily insistent throughout the past twenty-four hours. Our troops are closing in on Lens and St. Quentin.

GENERAL NIVELLE CONGRATULATES FIELD-MARSHAL HAIG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 12 noon, April 17.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters wires that General Nivelle has congratulated Field-Marshal Haig on his successful operations, and Field-Marshal Haig has appreciatively replied.

ANGLO-FRENCH AEROPLANES BOMBARDMENT.

BOMBS DROPPED ON FREIBERG.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 12 noon, April 17.

The Admiralty states that owing to submarine attacks on hospitalships in direct and flagrant contravention of the Hague Convention, Number 10, a large squadron of British and French aeroplanes carried out a reprisal bombardment of the town of Freiberg on Saturday. Many bombs were dropped with good results. In spite of many air fights all the machines returned safely except three.

WHAT AMERICA WILL DO.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S STIRRING APPEAL.

EVERYTHING THAT THE ALLIES NEED.

SUPREME IMPORTANCE OF SUPPLY OF FOODSTUFFS

WORK OF AN INTERNATIONAL SERVICE ARMY OUTLINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, April 16.
Recd. 8 a.m., April 17

President Wilson's appeal to the American nation was another great utterance in which the President outlined, amid frequent cheering, how America was going to war in earnest and was not only helping herself but assisting the Allies in the fullest and the most generous way possible. *Inter alia* he said.

"Fellow countrymen, the entrance of our beloved country into the grim and terriole war for democracy and human rights creates many national problems calling for immediate consideration and settlement. We are rapidly putting our Navy upon an effective war footing and are about to create and equip a great army, but these are the simplest parts of the great task confronting us. There is not a single selfish element as far as I can see in the cause we are fighting for, what we believe to be the rights of mankind and the future peace and security of the world. To do this thoroughly we must devote ourselves to service without regard to profit and with an energy and intelligence that rise to the enterprise itself. We must realise to the full how great the task is, and how many things and how many kinds and elements of capacity and service and self-sacrifice it involves. These then are the things we must do and do well besides fighting, things without which mere fighting would be fruitless.

FOOD, SHIPS AND ALL OTHER WAR MATERIALS.

We must supply abundant food not only to our own armies and seamen but also for a large part of the nations with which we have now made a common cause, and in whose support and by whose sides we shall be fighting.

We must supply ships by hundreds out of our shipyards to carry to the other side of the sea, submarines or no submarines. what will every day be needed there, and abundant materials from our fields, mines and factories with which not only to clothe and equip our own forces on the land and the sea but also to clothe and support our people for whom the gallant fellows under arms can no longer work; to help clothe and equip the armies with whom we are cooperating in Europe and to keep looms and manufactories there in raw materials; coal to keep fires going in the ships at sea and in the furnaces and hundreds of factories across the sea; steel out of which to make arms and ammunition both here and there, rails for outwern railways at the back of the fighting fronts, locomotives and rolling stock to replace those every day going to pieces, mules, horses and cattle for labour and military service, indeed everything with which the people of England, France, Italy and Russia have usually supplied themselves but cannot now afford men, materials or machinery to make.

A GREAT INTERNATIONAL SERVICE ARMY.

It is evident to every thinking man that our industries, farms, shipyards, mines and factories must be made more prolific and more efficient than ever, more economically managed and better adapted to the particular requirements of our task than they have been. What I want to emphasise is that men and women who devote energy and thought to these things will be serving their country and conducting the fight for peace and freedom just as truly and just as effectively as the men on battlefield or in trenches. The industrial forces of the country, men and women alike, will be a great national—a great international—service army, a notable, honoured host engaged in the nation's and the world's service and efficient friends and saviours of freemen everywhere. Hundreds and thousands of men otherwise liable to military service, will of right and necessity be excused and assigned to the fundamental sustaining work in fields, factories and mines and will be as much a part of the great patriotic forces of nation as men under fire.

FOODSUPPLY.

I take the liberty therefore of addressing this word to farmers. The supreme meed of our nation and of the nations with whom we are cooperating is abundant supplies, especially foodstuffs. The importance of the latter this year is superlative. Without abundant food alike for the armies and the peoples now warring the whole great enterprise upon which we have embarked would fall down. The world's food reserves are low.

Not only during the present emergency but for some time after peace both our people and a large proportion of the people of Europe must rely upon American harvests; upon the farmers of America, therefore, in a large measure, rests the fate of the war and the fate of the nations. May not the nation count on them to omit no step to increase the production or to bring about a most effectual cooperation in the sale and distribution of products. The time is short. It is of the most imperative importance that everything possible should be done immediately to make sure of a large harvest. I call upon young men and old alike and able-bodied boys to accept and act upon this duty—to turn in hosts to farms and make certain that no pains and no labour are lacking in this great matter. I particularly appeal to the farmers in the South to plant abundant foodstuffs besides cotton. They can show their patriotism in no better or more convincing a way than by resisting the great temptation of the present price of cotton and helping upon a great scale to feed the nation and peoples everywhere who are fighting for their own liberties. The variety of their crops will be the visible measure of their comprehension of their national duty. The Government of the United States and the Governments of the several States stand ready to cooperate and do everything possible to assist the farmers in securing adequate supply of seed, adequate force of labourers for the harvest time and the means of expediting shipments of fertilisers and farm machinery besides of crops themselves.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

The course of trade shall be as unhampered as possible and there shall be no unwarranted manipulation of the nation's food supply by those who handle it on its way to consumer. This is our opportunity to demonstrate the efficiency of the great democracy and we shall not fall short of it. This, let me say, to the middlemen of every sort, whether they are handling our foodstuffs, raw materials of manufacture or products of our mills and factories; the eyes of the country will be especially upon you. This is your opportunity for signal service, efficient and disinterested. The country expects you, as it expects all others, to forego unusual profits, to organise and expedite the shipment of supplies of every kind, but especially of food, with an eye to service you will be rendering and in the spirit of those who enlist in ranks for their people, not for tremselves. I shall confidently expect you to deserve and win the confidence of people of every sort of station. To the men who run the railways of the country, whether they be managers of employees, let me say that the railways are the arteries of the nation's life and upon them rests the immense responsibility of seeing that these arteries suffer no obstruction of any kind, no inefficiency of slackened power.

SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SERVICE.

To the merchant, let me suggest the motto "small profits and quick service," and to the shipbuilders the thought that the life of the war depends upon him. Food and war supplies must be carried oversea no matter how. Many ships will be sunk and the places of those sunk must be supplied immediately. To the miner let me say he stands where farmer does. The work of world waits on him; if he slackens or fails, the armies and the statesmen are helpless. He also is enlisted in the great service army. The manufacturer need not be told, I hope, that the nation looks to him to speed and perfect every process, and I want only to remind his employees that their service is absolutely indispensable and is counted on by every man loving his country and its liberties.

Let me suggest also that everyone who creates and cultivates a garden helps greatly to solve the problem of feeding the nations and every housewife who practises strict economy puts herself in the ranks of those serving the nation. This is the time for America to correct her unpardonable fault of wastefulness and extravagance; let every man and every woman assume the duty of careful, provident use and expenditure as a public duty and as a dictate of patriotism which none can now expect ever to be excused or forgiven for ignoring.

APPEAL TO THE PRESS.

In the hope that this statement of the needs of the nation and of the world in the hour of supreme crisis may stimulate those to whom it comes and remind all who need reminder of solemn duties at a time such as the world has never seen before, I beg all editors and publishers everywhere to give as prominent a publication and as wide a circulation as possible to this appeal. I venture to suggest also to all advertising agencies that they would perhaps render very substantial and timely service to the country if they would give it widespread repetition, and to clergymen that they might not think it an unworthy or inappropriate subject for comment in a homely manner from their pulpits. The test of the nation has come; we must all speak, act and serve together."

SEPARATE PEACE OFFER TO RUSSIA.

AUSTRIA'S PROPOSAL.

PLEA OF COMMUNITY OF INTEREST

AUSTRIA AT THE END OF HER TETHER.

RESIGNATION OF AUSTRIAN PREMIER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, April 16.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., April 17.

London, April 16th:—The Austrian Government has authorised a statement practically amounting to a peace offer to Russia. The statement says the Monarchy learns from the Russian Government's manifesto of the 10th instant, that Russia, like Austria-Hungary, desires an honourable peace. The statement reciprocates the sentiments in the manifesto regarding Russia not desiring to dominate over other people, and says:—

"It may therefore be stated that Austria-Hungary and Russia are similarly striving for a peace guaranteeing the existence, honour and possibility of development of the belligerent States. The Austro-Hungarian Monarchy is convinced that its claims do not conflict with those of Russia. The latter has stated that she is fighting in the defence of freedom of her people. Russia is no longer compelled to fight for that object. Therefore it should not be difficult to establish an understanding between the Central Powers and Russia, especially as the Austrian Emperor, in agreement with his Allied Monarchs desires to live in future in peace and friendship with the Russian people."

RECENT MEETING OF CENTRAL POWERS.

Austria's singular pronouncement in favour of peace with Russia causes no surprise. It was well understood that only the German refusal to cooperate prevented the issue of definite peace proposals on the occasion of the recent meeting of the German and Austrian Sovereigns. To-day's declaration suggests that Austria is nearing the end of her tether and seeking a separate peace with Russia. It must be remembered that the Russian Provisional Government has accepted all the treaties with the Allies including the pact forbidding a separate peace.

The resignation of Count Martinic, the Austrian Premier, on the grounds of health, which is announced to-day, may probably be connected with the new peace movement.

AMERICAN SHIP INTERNED AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

FAILURE TO LEAVE PORT WITHIN 24 HOURS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, April 16.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., April 17.

A telegram from Constantinople reports that the American Guardship Scorpion was ordered to leave the harbour within twenty-four hours. As she failed to do so she was interned.

MAHARAJA OF BIKANIR AT EDINBURGH.

ADDRESS TO INDIAN STUDENTS.

FUTURE FULL OF HOPE FOR MOTHERLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 12.
Recd 12-30 p.m., April 17.

In his speech on the occasion of receiving the freedom of Edinburgh, the Maharaja of Bikanir said he regarded it not as a personal tribute but as a generous recognition of the unique position in the Empire of Indian Princes and of the services which, along with their fellow countrymen, it had been their proud privilege to perform for their beloved Emperor and for the Empire. He paid a tribute to the great part which the Scotsmen had played in India where they had exhibited that sterling honesty and grip as well as intellectual and physical gifts distinguishing the nation. He was greatly impressed by the close resemblance in so many things between the Scotsmen and the Rajputs. They from India appreciated very greatly the generous, sympathetic and patient handling of Indian needs and sentiment, not only by the Imperial Government but also by the Ministers of the Oversea Dominions whose warm welcome and sympathy they would never forget. He was convinced that one result of the Imperial gathering would be the definite and permanent strengthening of the Imperial ties.

Responding when the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him, the Maharaja of Bikanir said India would be deeply grateful to the Edinburgh University for its generous hospitality and kindness extended to her student sons.

FULL OF HOPE FOR MOTHERLAND.

Later, addressing the Indian students he said he was confident that they recognised their responsibilities and were showing themselves worthy and devoted sons of India, loyal to the Empire and able to take their place in the vanguard of the country's advance towards a higher goal. He exhorted them to turn the healthy and inspiring associations of Edinburgh to the best account, not only in their own interests but principally for the benefit of the Motherland and the Empire. This terrible war had brought all parts of the Empire closer together and it was his personal belief that as England now understood India and her aspirations better than ever before, the future was full of hope for the Motherland.

INDIA IN THE EMPIRE.

LORD ISLINGTON ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

LONDON, April 13.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., April 17.

Interviewed regarding the place of India in the scheme of the Empire Resources Development Committee for the establishment of an Imperial Development Board for the scientific development of the resources of the Empire, so as to give the State an adequate share of proceeds which will be devoted towards the liquidation of the war debt, Lord Islington, who is a member of the Committee, said the whole trend of the Holland Commission's enquiry was in keeping with the policy of the Committee and presumably if the Imperial Development Board were established one of its duties would be to consider and make suggestions regarding the lines on which Indian industrial development should be pursued in the interests of the Empire as a whole. India offered several instructive examples of the advantage of control, of public utility, services and State enterprise in industry.

Lord Islington said that the most important of these examples was the Indian railway system. The class of the Indian railways, of which most of the capital was furnished by the State, but which were managed by companies entitled to share in profits, seemed to offer a valuable suggestion for the possible extension of State enterprise in other parts of the Empire.

CONTROL OF FOODSTUFFS.

LORD DEVONPORT'S NEW STEP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., April 17.

The Press Bureau announces that Lord Devonport will take over on the 30th all barley except homegrown, which is not kiln-dried and will fix the maximum prices of homegrown at 78 per quarter of 480 pounds, barley, except kilndried at 65 per quarter of 400 pounds and oats at 55 per quarter of 312 pounds.

LONDON HOTEL De LUXE.

GRANT, ROAD, BOMBAY.

Fitted with Electric lights and fans throughout. Up-to-date Bar, Billiards refreshments, etc. Hot meals, delicious wines and special dinners on Saturdays and Sundays. Charges moderate. Apply MANAGER.

BOMBAY EXEMPTION TRIBUNAL.

WHAT IS WORK OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE.

A DISAGREEMENT IN VIEW.

MORE EXEMPTIONS TO COMMERCIAL STAFF.

The Exemption Tribunal sat yesterday in the Town hall, the Hon. Mr. W. C. Shepherd presiding, with Lt.-Col. R. B. Low, D.S.O., and Mr. C. H. Bowman assisting. Captain S. T. Sheppard represented the General Commanding Bombay Brigade.

"WORK OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE."

Mr. H. P. Hibblethwaite of Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co. asked for exemption. He said temporary exemption would be of no use to him; he did not wish total exemption at all, as he was engaged in service of national importance.

The Chairman enquired whether he objected to working in the reserve.

Mr. Hibblethwaite said more than 60 per cent. of their men had been on military service; they were doing work of national importance, such as Manganese mining, railways, steam shipping companies etc. As long as he could attend the office for a few hours daily he did not at all object to service. He was looking after the Railways, and Mr. Birkett after Manganese. It was impossible for one man, like the Hon. Mr. Birkett to manage the whole of their business.

MILITARY REPRESENTATIVE'S VIEWS.

Captain S. T. Sheppard said Killick Nixon & Co., were going to apply for exemption for another six men in their office. The Tribunal must also take the fact into consideration when granting exemption whether a particular man was an efficient volunteer or not, since, if he was, that fact went in his favour. In this case, Mr. Hibblethwaite had not served as a volunteer at all.

The President said the fact of the applicant not being a volunteer did not much affect the question.

Captain Sheppard asked the applicant whether his work came under the Munitions Board?

Mr. Hibblethwaite said his work was of national importance, but he did not think it came under the Munitions Board?

The Chairman:—The work which you are doing is of importance to Government?

Mr. Hibblethwaite said they were shipping Manganese ore besides managing railways, shipping companies, mills, etc.

The President asked if these things were not directly concerned with the Munitions Board?

Mr. Hibblethwaite said "No;" they were the largest exporters of Manganese ore in Bombay. Manganese was of great importance. They had recently taken over the Pani mines and that meant a good deal of work. Besides they had large financial interest involved in many things.

Captain Sheppard said the matter might be left for the Selection Committee to decide.

PRESIDENT DISAGREES.

The President said he did not agree with Captain Sheppard. He did not think the applicant should be selected to do military service at all. He did not want to run the risk of interfering with business of this kind, and he thought they were taking too great a responsibility in the matter.

TOTAL EXEMPTION FOR SIX MONTHS GRANTED.

The applicant was granted total exemption for a period of six months.

Mr. H. W. Dixon, of Messrs. Dixon & Co., for himself and Mr. John Stewart and others said they were engaged in national service, doing munitions work etc. He wanted total exemption for the whole of his staff. He was granted total exemption for three months.

Mr. Joseph Addyman, manager of the Bombay Woollen Manufacturing Company, on behalf of himself and Messrs. David Hollings, Lawrence Myer, F. Littlewood, and Henry I. Womersby said he had to work for more than sixteen hours, and they had military contracts. For them to come to Bombay was a loss to Government. They were entirely doing Government work.

The President said he would like to consult the Military authorities as to how matters stood, before doing anything in the matter.

LOCAL SERVICE FOR B. E. S. AND T. STAFF.

The manager of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., appeared for fourteen assistants in his service; he said he did not like his men to be taken out of Bombay, but he had no objection to local military service. In fact he did not want his men to be exempted from military service at all. But if they were taken out of Bombay it would be a serious handicap to the Tramway service.

The President said the work, which they would be doing, or be asked to do, rested with the military authorities entirely, and they had to consider the essential fact when appointing work.

The manager said they did not want local exemption at all.

The President asked Captain Sheppard whether there was any other alternative left for the Tribunal.

Captain Sheppard said they should consult the adjutant in the matter.

They were exempted from general service, but were put on local service with a recommendation not to send them out of Bombay.

A SOLICITOR'S PLEA.

Mr. Leslie Blunt, who wanted total exemption, said he was the senior partner in the firm of Craigie, Blunt and Caroe and had no objection to do local service. But if he was sent out of Bombay they would be put to great inconvenience, as his other partner was a young man.

The President said this was a matter for the Selection Committee to decide.

Mr. H. F. Bryning of Thacker and Co., Ltd., on behalf of himself and Messrs. F. W. Patch, J. C. White and E. G. Gow, said if all these men were sent away it would interfere greatly with their work. He did not object to military service. They had four men on military duty, and had no men to spare now. It was the whole time duty to which he objected, as it left no men in the shop to do any work.

The President said this was a matter which should be referred to the Military authorities as it was not for the Tribunal to deal with such cases. The matter was referred to the Selection Committee.

CASE OF REUTER'S ASSISTANTS.

Mr. A. H. Kingston, of Reuters' Telegram Co., Ltd., on behalf of himself and Mr. F. J. Fisher, wanted permanent exemption for himself and his assistant, as their work was of national importance. The staff had been greatly reduced and they had no margin left. They had to work for the whole 24 hours. They could do mere clerical work. At this stage at the applicants' request the Court was cleared as he had to make some confidential communication to the Tribunal.

It was understood the Tribunal decided to adjourn consideration of the matter.

MR. HYLAND'S STAFF.

Mr. Alfred Hyland, of A. Hyland, Ltd., on behalf of Messrs. Barker T. A. Kroyd, A. H. Coldicot, and H. Edmeads, wanted exemption up to June 1st as they were engaged in military work. They had no objection to serve afterwards in Bombay. At present a great deal of Government work was going on in their shop. They were referred to the Selection Committee.

A PORTUGUESE SUBECT.

Mr. Joachim P. D. DeSouza said he was a Portuguese subject and belonged to the Bombay Volunteer Rifles; he wanted exemption.

The Tribunal referred him to the Police Commissioner for the purpose of proving his non-liability to service, and said that they would consider the matter on receipt of his reply.

The Tribunal adjourned till 11 a.m., today.

POONA TRIBUNAL,

COMMENCES SITTINGS.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, April 17.

The Poona Exemption Tribunal, consisting of Mr. G. Wiles, I.C.S., as President, and Lieutenant-Colonel P. N. Leslie, Cantonment Magistrate, and Mr. G. W. Scott, Agent, Bank of Bombay, as members, met at the Collector's Office this morning to consider claims for exemption from military service under the Indian Defence Force Act.

Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, Commanding Poona Rifles, as the local Volunteer Corps, has now been named, assisted by Lieut. Kearsey, Adjutant, were present to take objection to any claims they considered necessary, while Captain Graham Smith, Staff Captain, watched the proceedings on behalf of the General Officer, Commanding Poona Divisional Area.

Only two applicants were present in person, the rest of the applications, 19 in number, from persons most of whom were living in out-stations, were considered in the absence of those who put them in. Messrs. S. A. Kennedy (46), Poona, and Cyril Pollock (48), of Kirkee, claimed total exemption and were asked to go before the Medical Board. Request for medical examination was granted.

Ezekiel Abraham was granted total exemption on medical certificate, and Mr. C. W. Turner, I.C.S., temporary exemption for six months. Rev. Alexander Robertson, Presbyterian Mission, was given partial exemption and put in class B for local active service. Mr. D. B. Cooper, a Parsi contractor to the School of Musketry, Satara, who claimed total exemption, was summoned to be present at the next sitting of the Tribunal.

EMPLOYEES OF TATA WORKS.

Mr. P. Pauling, of Pauling and Co., contractors on Tata Works near Lanowli, applied for temporary exemption of Messrs. B. G. Gillett, F. J. Moore and W. K. Hill, employees of the firm. This was granted to 30th June and Messrs. B. A. Richards and E. B. Richards, engineers at the same works, were likewise granted temporary exemption from general military service up to 30th June.

R. Satarawala of Satara, an 18 years' old student of the matriculation class, who claimed exemption on ground that he was preparing for matriculation, was summoned to appear before the Tribunal, as also was R P. Nagarwala of Ahmednagar, who put in a medical certificate of unfitness.

The application of G. Liptrott of the Poona Indian Village Mission at Nusrapur, 23 miles outside Poona, was refused. G. Rowe (49), who had been temporary sergeant in S. and T. Corps, but was discharged as medically unfit, was asked to produce his medical certificate. Mr. H. S. Cumber, Travelling Superintendent, Military Accounts, was asked to appear before Tribunal and H. P. Comber, farm overseer at Ahmednagar, was refused total exemption and put into local reserve. Messrs. Wilkinson, Military Works, and Staff Sergeant Hastings, unattached list, were held not to come within the terms of I. D. F. Act.

The Tribunal meets again on Friday and Saturday.

CALCUTTA TRIBUNAL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 17.

The Exemption Tribunal, to-day, disposed of about sixty cases.

Mr. J. A. Jones, Acting Editor of the "Statesman," and Mr. J. F. Tremearne, Manager of the "Capital," were granted total exemption.

Mr. R. Leishman, an engineer in the employ of Messrs. Mackintosh, Burn and Co., applied for exemption on conscientious grounds. He said, "I cannot be associated with an army that is responsible for taking human life." The President said, "There does not appear to be any immediate likelihood of your having to kill any one. Volunteering is a very healthy exercise." The application was refused.

A "MATRON'S" INDIGNATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The letters and Editorials in the "Times of India" have aroused my indignation. Of course if all heads and managers of firms could get not only commissions but soft staff appointments (such as representative of the General, Commanding the Bombay Brigade in the Bombay Tribunal) and so attend to their business as well, no exemptions would be asked for. As "Sole European" said this morning, would *all* the European staff of the "Times" from the highest to the lowest go and leave their business in the hands of natives?

It's shocking the way men are being treated over this India Defence business and there is no need for it, except to kill British trade. Things are bad enough, but unless they are altered at once India will be no place for the white man after the war. I might say I am not writing on behalf of my men folk as I have only my husband who is over military age.

The Tribunal makes a strong point of saying that only about an hour's drill will be required daily, but what guarantee is there once the military have secured the men that they will confine the time to these daily limits? For example, it is common knowledge that the Officers, commanding local Volunteer Forces have broken their word time after time when calling men up for local service and if this happens with voluntary service, how much worse will it be now that it is compulsory?

Then again, if there were notices up in the examination rooms to show a man what duties would be required of him according to the class in which he passed instead of keeping them in the dark perhaps there would have been still less exemptions applied for than there have been.—Yours, etc.,

INTERESTED MATRON.

Bombay, April 17.

EFFECT OF GERMAN DEFEAT.

CONSTERNATION THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, April 17.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—London, 11th April:—The Exchange correspondent at Amsterdam quotes reports from Cologne according to which the Kaiser had ordered a special report on the first day of the Arras battle to be sent him immediately. The news of the German defeat has produced consternation throughout the Empire, although experts are doing their utmost to minimize the British achievements and the papers are not allowed to publish in full the British reports. Comments are based on Monday's German communiqué, concluding with the promise that if Germany has to evacuate France and Belgium the occupied territories will be turned into a desert.

UNEXPECTEDNESS OF BRITISH ATTACK.

A correspondent at the front in order to illustrate the unexpectedness of the British attack tells a story of a German transport unit which, having breakfasted at Douai, started for the front quite unaware that they were going into the done zone. They reached their destination at one o'clock. By three o'clock the whole unit was in a cage six miles behind our line.

GERMAN BOMBING AEROPLANE.

FORCED TO LAND.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 17.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

Reuter's correspondent in Macedonia states that one of the latest German bombing aeroplanes double engined and with a crew of three has been forced to land. The aviators were taken prisoners.

KING OF HEDJAZ AND YOUNG TURKS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 17.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

A proclamation by the King of Hedjaz stigmatises the young Turks as authors of gross violations of Holy Places and without the slightest respect for Islamic precepts and appeals to the people and the army to overthrow these criminals.

All European British subjects registered under the Ordinance in Secunderabad were ordered to turn out on Tuesday at the headquarters of the Hyderabad Rifles. About five hundred persons mustered and the parade presented a curious spectacle, high government officers being drilled shoulder to shoulder with humble railway employees. Even the local clergymen though exempted were seen in the ranks. The Adjutant announced that daily drills are to be held until further orders, at 7 a.m., for one hour, and N. C. O.'s classes are being held twice a week.

PUNJAB ARISTOCRACY AND THE WAR.

VICEROY ACKNOWLEDGES SERVICES.

PRIVILEGES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF CHIEFS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 16.

Replying to the address presented by the Punjab Chiefs' Association, his Excellency the Viceroy said:—

You who have sought this occasion of welcoming me as representatives of those ancient families which have come through the storm and stress of Punjab history, and are now established, I trust, under the British Rule, I can assure you that the Government is not unmindful of the assistance which the administration has so constantly received from the loyal support of the aristocracy and landed gentry of the Province, and it has always sought, as occasion offered, to uphold and strengthen the position of these classes. Thus, when the scheme for the colonisation of the lands commanded by the Lower Bari Doab Canal was under consideration, a considerable area was reserved for the landed gentry and I understand that about 60,000 acres have been distributed to grantees of this class. I hope that these grants will resuscitate the fortunes of many an ancient family, and enable its members to hold up their heads again, and to take the place in the body politic that their fathers held before them. The grants may be given not merely for direct assistance rendered to the administration, but also for the furtherance of local movements of reform, i.e., of various objects of public utility. The sphere of public activity that is open to men of position and influence has been greatly widened in recent years, and these Jagirs are designed to stimulate the spirit of civic duty, without which there can be no real political progress. These rewards will not be confined to the aristocracy and gentry, they will be open to all, but I hope that a large proportion of them will be earned by those who used to lead the people in the old days of internal strife, and that they will thus show that they are now taking the lead in the paths of public self-sacrifice and civic progress.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

I am glad to learn that the object and scope of the Indian Defence Force Act meet with the approval of your association. It is essentially a war measure designed to increase the man-power of the Empire. The application of the Act is perhaps of less direct interest to the Punjab than it is to other parts of India, as your Province already furnishes 61 per cent. of the Indian soldiers now serving in the Regular Army, besides some thousands of transport drivers and military labourers. I hope, nevertheless, that the opportunity of rendering personal service now offered, will be taken advantage of by many young men of the better educated class who, though unable to join the Regular Army, are willing to enlist in Indian Units of the Defence Force for general service in India during the war. I am informed that there exists among these young men a widespread desire to demonstrate their loyalty and patriotism in the manner indicated, and I trust that the assurances I have received on the subject, will result in numerous applications for enrolment. If the number coming forward for service proves large enough to justify the formation of a unit in the Punjab, you may rest assured that every opportunity will be given to enable those enrolled to qualify themselves for advancement according to the military aptitudes. I need hardly remind you, however, that they must be trained as soldiers before they can aspire to be officers and that in the army as in other walks of life, people must learn to walk before they can expect to run. As individuals, you represent links with the past, but your Association as a body with a definite political organisation is new.

POST-WAR REFORMS.

Your reference to a memorandum on reform which your Association has produced, but which I have not yet seen, gives me an opportunity of touching on a subject which is of the highest moment. It is impossible for me, as I have said on former occasions, to discuss questions which are under the consideration of the Secretary of State, and with regard to which we can hardly expect an answer from those whose time is fully occupied in the immediate task of bringing this war to a victorious conclusion. But I am always glad to receive the views of those who have studied these questions, especially when, as in your case, the views are those of men who have a considerable stake in the country, and represent such large and important interests. Your Association should take a prominent part in the political life of the country. You represent in the main the mofussil, and inasmuch as the inhabitants of the country districts in the Punjab amount to approximately 90 per cent. of the total population of the Punjab, it is only right and proper that the leaders of that 90 per cent. should express their views upon important questions. Your position has its privileges and also its responsibilities. To the people your duty consists in doing what you can to improve their condition, and assist their progress by encouraging education, suppressing crime, and fostering the co-operative and other progressive movements. But it is also most emphatically your duty to bring their needs to the notice of Government. It is all important then, that you as members of this Association, should stand forward and express clearly your views. Your silence may be misunderstood, and it is your duty to yourselves, to Government, and to those whom you represent, to do all in your power to leave no shadow of doubt as to the policy for which you really stand.

CHIEFS THANKED.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I cannot let the occasion pass without expressing my admiration for the splendid assistance you have given in helping on the work of recruiting for the army, co-operating with the District authorities in maintaining order and in subscribing generously to the funds opened for the benefit of our soldiers and their families. In addressing yourselves to the various needs created by the war, you have found a definite sphere of work which must have reacted favourably upon your own strength and unity as a corporate body. In again thanking you for your welcome, I wish your Association all success, and a career of public usefulness in a future which must hold for you great duties and great responsibilities.

RUSSIA'S WAR AIMS.

RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS OF WORKMEN AND SOLDIERS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., April 17.

The Congress of the Council of workmens' and soldiers' delegates from all parts of Russia has passed a resolution appealing to the democracy to support the Provisional Government so long as it continues to consolidate and develop the gains of the revolution and does not base its foreign policy on aspirations to territorial expansion.

GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRACY

SENDS PEACE MANIFESTO TO RUSSIAN SOCIALISTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 8-50 p.m., April 17.

The Austro-Hungarian declaration reminds Russia that the social democracy of Germany rejects the policy of conquest.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" states that the executive of the German social democracy in Austria has issued a manifesto to Russian socialists in favour of peace.

THE NEW BRITISH OFFENSIVE

14,000 PRISONERS AND 194 GUNS TAKEN SINCE THE 9TH.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 12 noon, April 17.

A British communiqué says we have taken upwards of 14,000 prisoners and 194 guns since the morning of the 9th instant. There was heavy rain all this afternoon.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

UNUSUALLY LARGE REDUCTION IN INDIAN TREASURY HOLDING.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., April 17.

Messrs. Montagu's report says business has not been active. The market is so narrow that a sudden movement of price either way need not be unexpected. Further purchase of 450,000 ounces was made last week by the United States Government. Such support, though not large, is likely to impress the American market, owing to the quarter whence it emanated. The Sanghai exchange remained fairly steady in the neighbourhood of 3/6. An unusually large reduction of 191 lakhs occurred in the Indian Treasury's holding of silver which is now lower than since February 15th.

BRITISH CAPTURE OF TOMBOIS FARM.

PROGRESS NORTH-EAST OF EPEHY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 1-20 a.m., April 18.

Marshal Haig this afternoon reports:—In the neighbourhood of Epehy we have captured the Tombois Farm on Lempire-Vendhuile road and progressed along the spur north-eastward of Epehy station. A few prisoners have been taken. The weather is stormy.

GERMAN DIVISIONS.

MASSED ON SOISSONS-RHEIMS FRONT

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PARIS, April 17.
Recd. 1-20 a.m., April 18.

It is semi-officially stated that the Germans have massed at least twenty divisions and all available batteries on the Soissons-Rheims front. Our advance has reached a depth of between three and four kilometres at certain points. Altogether the Allies have placed 100,000 Germans *hors de com-*

A NEW DEMOCRATIC PARTY

TO OPPOSE SCHEIDEMANN'S SOCIALIST PARTY AND GOVERNMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

AMSTERDAM, April 16.
Recd. 8-50 p.m., April 17.

A new Party called the Independent Social Democratic Party of Germany has been founded under the joint presidency of Haase and Ledebour to oppose Scheidemann's Socialist party and the Government. The "Vorwaerts" is supporting it.

ENTHUSIASM OF THE ARMY.

NEWS OF FRENCH OFFENSIVE RAN THROUGH LIKE WILD FIRE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, APRIL 16.
Recd. 12-55 p.m., April 17.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says the news that the great French offensive started this morning ran through our army like wildfire and evoked the greatest enthusiasm.

A GERMAN COMMUNIQUE

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., April 17.

A wireless German official telegram says there has been little fighting at Arras. A great French attempt with a far distant object, to break through on the Aisne commenced after ten days of mass fire. A bitter fight is proceeding around our foremost positions. The frontal attack is 40 kilometres wide.

BELGAUM DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

CONCLUSION OF CHIKODI SESSIONS.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, April 17.

The first Belgaum District Conference, held under the Presidency of Mr. Karandikar of Satara, has just completed its sittings at Chikodi, Messrs. Tilak, Kelkar, Deva of the Servants of India Society and several others from Poona attending it on the invitation of the Reception Committee.

The "Swaraj" resolution supporting the Congress reform scheme was proposed by Rao Bahadur Naik of Belgaum and Rao Saheb Shivamurti Swamy proposed the War Loan resolution. Resolutions dealing with the jury system, increase in land revenue and income-tax, district durbars, elementary education, Arms Act and a number of other subjects, were passed. The next Conference was invited to Athani.

EDUCATION CONFERENCE.

The backward classes also had organised an Educational Conference and the same was held along with the political Conference, Rao Saheb Shivamurti Swamy presiding. It was attended by Messrs. Tilak, Belvi, Marathe, Kelkar, Deva and many others. Only three resolutions were passed, one about loyalty, another about elementary education being made free and compulsory, and the third about grant of scholarships to pupils of backward classes. Mr. Tilak also took part in the Conference.

A RUNNING BATTLE WITH THE TURKS.

HOW THE ENEMY WAS DRIVEN BACK.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 17.

The following telegram dated the 17th April 1917, has been received from "Eye-witness," Mesopotamia:—

BAGDAD, April 15.

We have been fighting a running battle the last few days with a Turkish force between the Tigris and the Dialah rivers, some fifty to sixty miles north north-east of Bagdad. The hostile force includes the Turkish army corps lately withdrawn from Persia. On the tenth, our cavalry only were in touch with the enemy. On the eleventh, a column of our infantry made night marches from the Tigris and attacked the enemy at Chaliyeh, and drove him from his advanced position, inflicting heavy loss. Three hundred and fifteen dead were counted on the battlefield and one field gun was taken. On the early morning of the twelfth, the enemy withdrew and took up a new entrenched position at Bintalihassan, six miles north-east. They were forced out of this on the thirteenth, and on the morning of the fourteenth, were holding a new line at Seraijik, 1,500 yards in front of our infantry. Early in the morning our guns were raised on the position and the whole of our cavalry worked round the flank of the enemy. Our artillery threw intense barrage on trenches and machine-guns got a good target as the enemy retired. The Turks were driven back all along the line. Operations still continue in spite of the intense heat and the enemy is falling back towards the hill. Deserters report heavy Turkish casualties.

SUCCESS OF GENERAL MAUDE'S FORCES.

SEVERE ENEMY LOSSES.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 17.

In continuation of the communiqué issued on the 14th April, it is announced that General Maude's forces continued to drive back the Turkish forces during 13th April, taking 80 prisoners. The great heat rendered the task of keeping in touch with the retreating enemy a difficult one, but no respite was allowed to the Turks, and on the 15th April, General Maude reported that they were back in the position in the Jebel Namorin hills, whence they started on the 9th April. The thirteenth Turkish army corps, which was the force engaged in these operations has suffered very severe losses. Three hundred and fifteen dead and not two hundred as stated previously were found on the battlefield on the 11th April alone.

LIQUID FIRE DESCENDING ON ENEMY

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 17.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

A correspondent at the front refers to our liquid fire descending like rain on the heads of the terrific enemy.

COTTON DUTIES DEBATE.

FULL TEXT OF MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

(Continued from yesterday's issue.)

In the circumstances, what were the first steps that India could take to ease the financial situation of the Treasury at home? Remember, in normal years India is an habitual borrower on our market for capital expenditure of vital importance to her. The only regret of every British statesman dealing with India is that he cannot get more. The first thing we had to do was to cease borrowing, so as not to compete with the British Government in its own market when it required the whole of its resources. The second thing we had to do was to pay off as far as we could, our temporary debt, so as to set free resources which, as soon as we released them, were contributed to my right hon. Friend opposite, the then Chancellor of the Exchequer. Let me say that in all these matters—my right hon. Friend will bear me out, and I think it is due to the Government of India, which has been so much criticised, that I should say this—the course taken by the Government of India was the one which my right hon. Friend and I agreed was the most helpful that India could take in the circumstances of the moment. Now the position has been totally changed. The exchange position is reversed. The difficulty is to get remittances from this country to India. The annual revenue has shown a most satisfactory elasticity. Owing to this, and to the new taxation imposed last year, we have paid off temporary debt to the extent of £14,000,000, and without further taxation there is in the Budget for the current year a surplus of two and three-quarter millions. With the new taxation imposed by the present Budget we have sufficient to meet the charges of the year, and, in addition, to make good the obligation of the Government of India for the contribution of £100,000,000 voted by that Government to the general expenses of the War.

Mr. D. Mason: That is the present revenue?

Mr. Chamberlain: The revenue with the new taxation imposed in this year's Budget. Without it, India would be quite unable to meet those charges. The House is aware, this offer having been made by the Government of India, that it was gratefully accepted by his Majesty's Government. Perhaps the House will allow me to read a passage from the letter of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, in which they express their appreciation of the contribution. They say:

"This offer has already been gratefully accepted by his Majesty's Government, but their Lordships, as more immediately responsible for the finances of the United Kingdom, desire to take this opportunity of placing on formal record their lively appreciation of the action of the Indian Government, and of requesting the Secretary of State to convey to that Government their warmest thanks for this splendid contribution, which will be of the greatest assistance to them in the onerous task of financing the War."

Mr. Booth: What is the date of that letter?

Mr. Chamberlain: 3rd March. I do not think there will be much difference of opinion in the House as to the duty of his Majesty's Government to accept such an offer so made. I have, indeed, seen it suggested that we might have postponed the consideration of the acceptance of the offer, or of the making of the offer, until the close of the War, but I think such a course would hardly commend itself to the House for one moment. The Government of India was being criticised, and severely criticised, by Indian opinion in India, and with less excuse by critics in this country, for not taking their share. They were being abused for pursuing a selfish and insular policy, regardless of the great Imperial interests in which they were as much concerned as we were. They could not offer money before they could see their way to pay it, and at least it does not lie in the mouths of the critics who make these allegations to suggest that they were wrong to make their offer at the earliest moment it became possible, or that we were wrong to accept it. Just consider what a difference there is between that gift tendered now as the free will contribution of the people of India to the successful prosecution of a War in which their interests are as vitally concerned as ours, and the payment by them after the War of some sum to us in relief of burdens which we had already assumed. It would take half the grace out of the gift and destroy the spirit in which it was offered.

COTTON IMPORT DUTIES.

I regret that one feature of the Indian financial programme necessitated by the assumption of this obligation is the subject of strife in this country. I do not wish to traverse again in detail the ground which I attempted to cover when I met that very representative and important deputation from Lancashire two days ago, but I do beg the House to take a large, a broad, and a sympathetic view of this matter. The Government is asked why they did not maintain the declaration of the late Government, to which I and my colleagues were a party, that they would prefer to leave this question to be discussed at the conclusion of the War in connection with the large fiscal problems which must then arise. If the circumstances had remained unchanged, I should never have attempted to alter that decision. At that time India was asking to raise the Cotton Duties without raising the Excise, and it was asking to receive an assurance that the Excise should be ultimately abolished. It was asking all this not in order that it might better aid the Empire as a whole, but in order that it might balance its own Budget. Under those circumstances we asked them to postpone the question, as we knew it might give rise to controversy here. The circumstances now are wholly different. They have not proposed to raise the Customs Duties on cotton in order to meet the normal charges of India. They have asked for permission to do that as one of the means, and one means only, of raising the charges on the contribution which they make to the War. You may accept an offer of this kind or you may decline it if you like, but you cannot haggle over it. You cannot, when it is offered to you, say, "I will take it upon my conditions, but not upon yours." You cannot say, "I will take so much of it, but I will not take the rest, because I do not like the way in which you have put it." No, there is a broad choice to be made. Will you take the gift in the spirit in which it is offered? Will you consent to the desire of India to be associated in the fullest measure and throughout the whole field with the sacrifices and the burdens which the rest of the Empire is bearing, or will you say to them, "We do not like the conditions of your gift, and we therefore refuse to you the right to take your place with the other great Dominions of the Crown in maintaining the honour of the Crown and in sustaining its objects"?

I do not quite know what course the opposition which has developed to this proposal intends to take to-day. I understand that the resolution which stands in the name of the hon. Member for Oldham (Mr. Barton) and several colleagues is to be moved as an Amednment to the one which I am proposing. If that be so, and if that expresses the case which the cotton industry of this country wishes to present to the House, then it is not the case which they presented to my notice the other day. The case which is embodied in this resolution is one of tenderness for the people of India, and regret that an unnecessary burden should be thrown upon them. If that means anything, it means that you are anxious lest the prices of cotton goods in India should be raised and the consumer should suffer. But the contention of the deputation which waited on me the other day was that Lancashire mills would be closed. The two contentions are not merely not the same, but they are irreconcilable. The contention of the deputation was that they would not be able to live and pay the duty, but if the prices are to be raised what have they got to complain of? They are only going to be ruined and their mills closed if the prices are not raised and if the Indian mills undersell them. I do not pretend to state exactly, or that anyone can state exactly, the limits of competition between Lancashire and India in the cotton industry. I do not doubt that exceptional cases can be found which will not follow any general rule, but I am profoundly convinced that the utmost conceivable injury which could be done to Lancashire would be nothing like that whih they apprehend. I quoted to the deputation the other day the statement of an expert that only 2 per cent. of the output of Lancashire was really in competition with India. Assume that was an underestimate; double it, treble it, multiply it three times, and I appeal to Lancashire itself. Would it even then justify the apprehensions which they have expressed?

There is one great field in which Lancashire does not compete with India. At the other extremity there is another great field in which India does not compete with Lancashire. In the middle there comes an area not capable of exact definition where competition arises. Sixty per cent. of the yarns woven in India are 20's, and there is no real competition in regard to them; 10 per cent. of the yarns are 30's, and that portion is mostly produced by hand-looms, and have never been subject to any Excise at all. There remains 30 per cent. between the 20's and 30's, which is the outside limit of possible competition. I believe that that limit, as I said to the deputation the other day, and they did not contradict me, could be very much narrowed, and the actual field of acute competition is therefore very small. The fact is, there are other matters which are infinitely more important to Lancashire in the Indian trade than the exact co-relation of Excise and Customs. I speak broadly, of course. This is not the time to generalise trade statistics. There would be exceptions, and I quite expect to find my hon. Friends putting to me extreme cases.

What I say, broadly speaking, is true, that the real differentiation between the Customs and Excise in the trade is 4 per cent., but the variations in price between American cotton and Indian cottons are frequently much more than the 4 per cent. which is involved in this difference between Customs and Excise. There are two other items which were only briefly touched upon by the deputation on which I should like to say a word or two to-day. A great many questions have been raised regarding the Factory Acts. Of course there are limitations of a similar character, but not at all the same in force in India as in England. But before the enforcement of proper factory legislation in India we have a duty which we must discharge. I do not for one moment say that we have reached the last word of factory legislation either in India or in this country. But do not let us mix up two entirely distinct subjects, the relationship of the Cotton Duties in Lancashire and the factory laws which ought to prevail in India. I would recall to the House a deputation received by Lord Morley, who recognised as fully as anyone the obligation which rests on the Government of India for the protection of the weak and helpless. He told the deputation that he was glad there was no such question in this competition between Lancashire and India, because if there were Lancashire would be out of court. Let us discuss that question at another time on its own merits. Do not let us put ourselves out of court for urging further factory legislation for India by associating ourselves with a Lancashire grievance whether it be real or merely apprehended.

One item I would ask the House to bear in mind. The House must not and will not suppose that the Government of India in this matter are exposing one British trade to exceptional disability. On the centrary, even when this has been done, the cotton trade of Lancashire is treated more favourably in India than any other British industry. Sir Henry Fowler, when he originally reimposed the Cotton Duties, exempted from Excise those products which were wholly consumed by the very poor. Was Lancashire satisfied with that exemption? Were those who then represented the views expressed in the Amendment to be moved to-day satisfied? No. They agitated until that exemption was abolished, and the Excise was applied to the poorest clothes as well as the finer. But it was for the cotton industry alone that any Excise was imposed. The duties on other British products had been raised 7½ per cent. last year and no voice was raised, as far as I know, inside or outside this widespread chracter and gravity of the House, to say that I and my right hon. friend were in a plot to break the party truce or carry out some nefarious and dark plan. All that we are doing to-day is in some partial degree to assimilate the treatment of Lancashire with the treatment of other manufactured goods which enter India. When hon. Members argue that when his Majesty's Government sanction the imposition of the increased Customs Duty they are bound to raise the Excise at the same time, I tell them with all solemnity and gravity that they are asking for that which neither this Government nor any Government will do, for you would so affront Indian opinion, and your action would be so bitterly and deeply resented, that you would not carry with you that general consent of the Government, that general good will of the people, which is necessary to you under any form of government.

Mr. Dillon: Except in Ireland.

Mr. Chamberlain: And not less necessary when you are dealing with a Government so circumstanced as is the British Government in India. I would beg the House to be under no misapprehension as to the feeling in India on this matter. I can quote passage after passage from every Indian member of the Legislative Council protesting against these proposals. You may think them wrong or mistaken, but even then you cannot neglect their feelings. They speak of this differentiation from the policy, as it was then, as a course which righteousness and justice demand. I could multiply the quotations, but, to my mind, more striking than the unanimity of sentiment among the representatives of Indian opinion is the unanimity of sentiment among the British, where you might have expected divergence of view. I read to the deputation the other day—and, with the permission of the House, I will read it at somewhat greater length now—a passage from a Memorandum addressed to Lord Hardinge on this subject:

"The strength of the political aspect of this question cannot be denied. It was potent before the War, and it is doubly potent now. The problem is fast developing into one outside the special interest of any particular political party in England, and is becoming one of the solidarity of India and England. Considerations of Imperial policy no less than a sense of appreciation of the services rendered by India during the War make it imperative that we should convince the Indian people that their interests are our interests, and that we govern India for the benefit of the people and without any underlying selfish motives. Why, then, refuse a concession that will be extremely popular amongst all classes; that involves nothing affecting in any way the stability of our rule; that will abolish a purely adventitious piece of injustice, and that will probably, in the long run, be found to affect Lancashire interests little, if at all."

I think there is hardly an Englishman in India not directly concerned in the Lancashire trade—and let me say, since I mention that particular class, that I need not except by any means all of them, for I know that many of them think with India on the subject—there is hardly an Englishman in India not directly prejudiced by his financial interests who does not share the view expressed by the Viceroy. Many Members of this House will remember Lord Willingdon, now the Governor of Bombay, who sat in this House as a Liberal Member before he went to India. He expressed to Lord Hardinge his views, and he said:

"As to the economic question, I entirely agree about the Excise Duty; India can no longer be exploited for the benefit of political parties at home. This view may appear to come strangely from one who was a party man not many years ago, but perhaps it comes with all the more force on that account, seeing that, after knowing more of the subject, I am clear as to the iniquity of the present tax."

5.0 P.M.

The Governor of Bengal, another gentleman whom we knew and honoured in this House, Lord Carmichael, said:

"I have heard this duty discussed by people of all sorts. I have never heard anyone try to defend it, though I have heard people who—or whose friends—profit by it, say, that they hope the Government won't give up supporting it."

In this matter the course we have hitherto pursued, and from which this change relieves us, sets us right with Indian opinion. I am told that I am breaking the truce which has lasted for twenty years. That is not the Indian opinion. All that time it has been an open and a running sore. (An Hon. Member: "So has Ireland!") It has offered a ready weapon to every ill-wisher of our rule; it has been the theme of every seditious writer; not only that, it rankles as an injustice and an indignity in the mind of every loyal Indian who cares about these things. (An Hon. Member: "A good Home Rule speech!") I make my appeal to Lancashire to rise superior to their fears. Let them be confident in their strength, in their skill, in their enterprise, in the advantages of climate which protect them so largely. But I say one thing more. Is not the good will of that which is and must be their greatest market, is not the good will of the people of that market worth something more to them than a paltry 4 per cent.?

Mr. J. MacVeagh: You come over and sit on these benches!

Mr. Chamberlain: I am obliged to the hon. Member for his appreciation. It is the first time I have ever had in public such a cordial appreciation. I make my appeal to Lancashire. I recognise the difficulties. I recognise the apprehensions which prevail in Lancashire. I recognise the difficulties that Lancashire apprehends. I want to make an appeal, also, to my right hon. friend (Mr. Asquith). I have had the honour to serve with him. I know his loyalty to colleagues. I know the equanimity and the magnanimity with which he confronted always good fortune and evil fortune, and I know that whatever mistakes he and we who were his colleagues may have made, how he tried to serve his country in this great crisis of its history. I appeal to him with some confidence. He knows that I and my Unionist colleagues never sought to embarrass his Government for a moment by pressing unduly or inopportunely any subjects which had divided parties in the past or any question the urgent settlement of which was not immediately required for the purposes of the War.

Mr. Asquith: Hear, hear!

Mr. Chamberlain: He knows that I should not have raised the storm that has burst about my ears to serve a party purpose. Anybody who thinks about it for a moment will know that, if I had wanted to raise Tariff Reform questions, this is not the method which I should have chosen. He will absolve me from any desire to steal a march in regard to subjects which have divided us in the past. But the right hon. gentleman does not meet with this question for the first time in his life. He met it in 1895. I met it then for the first time. The right hon. gentleman has a better right to look back upon his record on that occasion with pleasure and satisfaction than I have upon my own. The right hon. gentleman described what took place in a speech which I have no doubt he remembers. It is a double pleasure to me to read it. In a speech at Cambridge on the 20th March, 1895, the right hon. gentleman said:

"First and foremost I will take the case of the Debate the other day in the House of Commons on the Indian import duties. What are those duties? The Government of India has a large and growing expenditure to meet. It has a poor population with a limited power of sustaining taxation. Casting about for some source of revenue to equalise its income with its expenditure, the Government of India resolved to impose a duty on all foreign goods taken into the country. The claim was put forward to absolve a district and an industry in England from those duties. Upon that principle I should like to ask Englishmen, who have conquered India, who have held India by force, what possible justification can be alleged for an exemption in favour of a particular class of English produce? Such a claim amounts to this—and it is nothing unless it amounts to this—that in the government of India we are to look not exclusively, not even primarily, to the interests of the Indian people, but that we are to subordinate these interests to the conditions of those who command votes in this country. I say that to concede such a doctrine as this is to strike at the very roots of the system on which you can justify the maintenance of our rule in India."

Then my right hon. friend went on to ask:

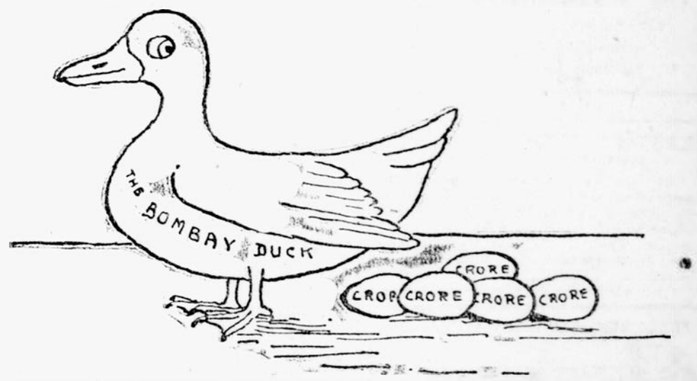
"What happened?"

He described the course of the Unionist party on that occasion in terms of strong and fierce denunciation. I will not read the whole of it, but he said:

"One or two of their leaders, to their credit at least, Mr. Goschen and Mr. Courtney, broke loose and took the side of the Empire. As to the rank and file, the great mass of them, and still more as to the Leaders, history will record that upon this, the most crucial and critical occasion, they voted against the Government and subordinated the interests of India to the exigencies of party, or took refuge in obscure places."

I was one of those who took refuge in my obscurity. I was a very young Member, a very inexperienced Member, and I was a Whip—not a position in which one finds the freest scope for the exercise of his own judgment. I was not very proud of the course I took then. Frankly, I have been ashamed of it ever since. Is that scene going to be repeated here to-day? I cannot believe it, and I appeal confidently to my right hon. Friend not merely to abstain from a vote which will be misconstrued throughout India, which will be resented throughout India, I appeal to him, acting in the spirit of great Imperial patriotism to cast his vote with the whole weight of his influence into the redress of a grievance which rankles in India now, which separates Indian sentiment from our sentiment, which leaves our Government, rightly or wrongly, under the aspersion that where some English section or influence clashes with the interests and aspirations of the people of India, we are ready to sacrifice India to save our electoral fortunes. I do not say for a moment that this last change in the Customs Duties constitutes the last word in fiscal policy or marks the definite relationship of India and its fiscal system to this country and to the fiscal system of this country and of the Empire as a whole. I, too, look forward, like the late Government, to that survey of the whole economic position of the British Empire, of the fiscal relationship which is to prevail between all his Majesty's Dominions *inter se* and between them and this country, which they contemplated at the end of the War. I hope and believe that when the time comes for that review India will recognise her obligations and her responsibilities, that she will show no jealous spirit towards an industry in this country which is of vital consequence to the Empire and which cannot be weakened without weakening India as well as ourselves, and that she will take her part in the common scheme of fiscal unity, which, out of the circumstances of this War and the events and co-operation of this great struggle, the Empire may evolve for itself to maintain the results which have been won and consolidate its peace, its prosperity, and its unity in the future.

Mr. Barton: I beg to move to leave out the words "whereas the Government of India, deeming the well-being and interests of the Indian Empire to be vitally concerned in the successful prosecution of the War, have recommended that a contribution charged on the Revenues of India should be made towards the expenses of the same, such contribution to consist of the sum of £100,000,000, to be provided in part from the proceeds of a Loan to be raised in India and the remainder by assuming liability for interest on British War Loan of the required amount, and whereas this contribution has been offered to His Majesty's Government and gratefully accepted by them, and the Government of India have now made provision by legislation and in their Revenue and Expenditure Estimates for meeting, by means of increased taxation and otherwise, the annual charge for interest and sinking fund in respect of the contribution as aforesaid, this House consents that a contribution of £100,000,000 charged on the Revenue of India shall be made towards the cost of the War," and to insert instead thereof the words,



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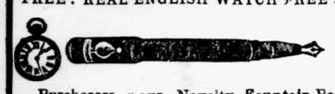

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HIGH COURT

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

CHARGE OF CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)
King Emperor ..... Complainant
v.
Tar Mahomed ..... Accused.

The accused Tar Mahomed was charged with having committed criminal breach of trust in regard to a sum of Rs. 3,250 and for falsification of certain entries in the books of account of his master Haji Mahomed Farid of Rangoon.

Mr. R. J. Mody appeared for the Crown.

Mr. S. G. Velinker and Mr. R. G. Munsif appeared for the accused.

The case for the prosecution was as follows:—The accused was employed by the complainant, Haji Mahomed, at Rangoon in 1911. In 1913, the Rangoon firm decided to open a branch in Bombay. The accused was appointed manager of the Bombay branch and was given a power of attorney by the complainant to enable him to carry on the business in Bombay. The Bombay branch worked satisfactorily till the outbreak of the war in August 1914, when the branch firm came into monetary difficulties. The accused sent letters and wires to the Rangoon firm demanding money to enable him to pay off the "hundees" which were then about to mature, as well as for the goods which he had purchased on behalf of the firm. The complainant sent him moneys from time to time, but the accused demands continued and he wrote to the complainant that he was weary of putting off the creditors from time to time on various pretexts.

ALLEGED DAFALCATIONS.

In April 1916, the complainant came to Bombay and asked the accused to submit a statement of account which he did. The complainant, however, had to leave for Jetpore in a hurry and went away without examining the books of account. In September 1916, the complainant inserted an advertisement in the "Bombay Samachar" cancelling the power of attorney given to the accused, and he sent his man, Haji Usman, to take over charge of the firm from the accused. Correspondence then took place between the accused and the complainant and ultimately the complainant came to Bombay on the 21st of September, and he took charge of the books of account, vouchers etc., from the accused. When giving over the charge to the complainant, the accused handed him a sum of ten annas and 3 pies as the balance in his hand. The books of account were then examined, and certain defalcations were discovered. A sum of Rs. 3,250 was made up of four items of Rs. 800, 600, 1,350 and 500. The juggling practised in regard to those items was as follows:—The Bombay branch had dealings with a firm called the Indian Manufacturing Company. In March 1914, a sum of Rs. 800 was debited to that Company, and in April of the same year that sum was credited to the Company. Similarly, the sums of Rs. 600 and Rs. 1,350 were debited and credited to that Company. As regards the sum of Rs. 500 it was debited to Messrs. Boulton and Co., and credited to the same Company in August 1914. On the last mentioned day, the accused debited a sum of Rs. 3,000 as paid in cash to the "Ghassara" or the "hundee" loss account.

THE DEFENCE.

The defence was that the sums so debited were actually paid as short loans to the Indian Manufacturing Company. As regards the sum of Rs. 500, the same was paid to a canvasser employed by Messrs. Boulton and Company and in due course those sums were returned and duly credited.

As regards the sum of Rs. 3,000 the defence was that when the war broke out there were "hundees" amounting to 1½ lakhs of rupees which were outstanding. Similarly, goods of the value of 1½ lakhs had been agreed to be purchased and had to be paid for. On account of the outbreak of war the money market in Bombay became tight and the accused could not find the money to pay for the goods or the "hundees." He wrote and wired to the complainant and the complainant wrote back to him stating that the money trouble in Rangoon was quite as acute there as it was in Bombay, and that he was unable to raise moneys required by the accused, and he requested him to make arrangements in Bombay to suffer "ghassara" or loss on the renewal of the "hundees" if necessary. The sum of Rs. 3,000 was the loss or the "ghassara" which the accused had to sustain and which he had to pay to obtain accommodation of the "hundees" that had become due.

After the closing of the case for the prosecution evidence was adduced on behalf of the accused to prove that he had borrowed sums of Rs. 600, 800 and 1,350 from the Indian Manufacturing Company.

NO CASE TO GO TO JURY.

His Lordship in addressing the jury said that he was sorry that their valuable time had been wasted for the whole day in hearing that case which ought never to have come to that Court. As regards the charge of criminal breach of trust the credit and debit entries neutralised each other; there was no deficit in the cash balance in hand and that charge, therefore, failed. As regards the entries of payment to the Indian Manufacturing Company, that might have been a misdescription unless the loan was to Vadilal and not to the Company. But as Vadilal's wife was a partner in the Company and as there was no dishonesty, the accused was within his rights under a power of attorney, which he held, to have advanced that loan. There was thus, no case to go to the jury and his Lordship accordingly directed the accused to be discharged.

The Sessions were then dissolved.

WONDERFUL STRENGTH FROM PHOSPHATE.
SPECIALIST TELLS HOW TO DOUBLE STRENGTH AND ENDURANCE.
A great authority on the subject of health, strength, and endurance, in explaining the remarkable strength and endurance obtained from the use of the product known among chemists as "bitro-phosphate," claims, it is entirely due to its wonderful nerve-building properties. He says, and it must be admitted that his logic is unanswerable, that, inasmuch as the muscles "simply transmit power" derived from the nervous system, strong nerves and a big reserve of nervous energy are infinitely more important than big muscles. "Bitro-phosphate," not being a drug or a stimulant, but a food which supplies direct to the brain and nerves the required phosphoric elements, was first prescribed by physicians with astonishing success in the treatment of neurasthenia, insomnia, nervousness, debility, and mental depression. It was soon noticed, however, that, in addition to permanently relieving nervous disorders, it also marvellously increased strength and endurance. The amount usually prescribed is one 5-grain tablet with each meal, and, in view of its comparatively inexpensiveness, those who wish to increase their strength and endurance, as well as those who suffer from nervous disorders, are strongly advised to give it an immediate trial.
7778

PURITY OF VACCINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—My attention has just been drawn to a resolution moved by Dr. Master and seconded by Dr. Cursetji Jehangir, and carried by the Corporation, asking that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report the number of tubes of glycerinated vaccine virus found sterile and the number contaminated with extraneous micro-organisms during the year 1915-1916, the name of the person preparing the tubes, the action taken subsequent to the examination, and that the Commissioner be asked to give the results of such examinations in future reports.

Dr. Master declared that the use of contamined vaccine among children had made them suffer much. He had heard that there were about 200 cases where children had so suffered.

This matter is of the utmost importance and Dr. Master and his colleague are to be congratulated on their self-sacrificing endeavour to improve the present state of affairs regarding vaccination in Bombay. But they apparently are not aware that it is utterly impossible for anyone, however anxious to do so, to provide *pure* vaccine virus. The virus is by its very nature a disease-producing substance; it swarms with all sorts of germs; and as the particular germ of vaccinia has never beeen identified, those who examine the tubes of so-called "lymph" are quite unable to decide which of all the germs present should be eliminated and which should be retained. Moreover, if all the germs are exterminated, the "lymph" loses all its disease-producing qualities and is useless for the purpose for which it was established. Some years ago the London *Lancet* instituted an examination of various brands of vaccine virus and found them all swarming with extraneous germs. The English Government glycerinated "lymph" was placed eighth on the list as regards the number of these germs present in the samples examined. No doctor in his right mind would guarantee any tube of "lymph" as absolutely free from dangerous matter, and only a few weeks ago a parent who went to an Irish doctor and asked him, before vaccinating his child, to sign a document guaranteeing that the "lymph" was free from poisonous matter, was turned away with indignation, the doctor absolutely refusing to do as requested. Years ago, Dr. Farn, the chief of the Government vaccination establishment in England, told the Royal Commission that he had never guaranteed lymph, and no Government has ever done so. Common-sense would tell anyone who has made even a superficial investigation of the subject that when matter arising from sores on a calf's abdomen is collected and mixed with glycerine, the resulting abomination must be poisonous in a greater or lesser degree. Jenner himself taught that erysipelas always accompanied vaccination, and from his time down to the present day the operation has never been free from serious danger. If instead of agitating for an examination of the "lymph" Drs. Master and Jehangir would ask for an abolition of compulsory vaccination in Bombay, they would be doing better service to their countrymen, who suffer under this shocking delusion. Children die every year in England even now from the effects of cowpox inoculation, and if with all the care exercised in this country this is the case, how much worse must be the risks of the Bombay infants.—Yours, etc.,

L. LOAT.
Secretary, National Anti-Vaccination League,
25, Dension House,
Westminster, London, S. W. I.

MURDER OF A MAHAR.

SEQUEL TO ALLEGED INFIDELITY OF WIFE.

About one o'clock yesterday morning cries of "murder" were heard proceeding from a "jowlie" hut at Sheikh Misri, and the residents of the locality on going to the hut, found a Mahar named Ganu Limba lying wounded on the floor, with his intestines protruding. They also found a Mahar named Shunker Nana, standing near Ganu. He had a knife in his hand, and in trying to disarm him, two persons, named Saju Rama and Apa Babaji, received slight wounds about their hands. Shunker was eventually disarmed and seized and handed over to the Police, who came up shortly after. Ganu was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital.

It is alleged that Shunker lived in the shed with his wife and mother. He did no work and was often away from home for days together. He suspected his wife of misbehaviour with Ganu and he alleged that he saw her with Ganu at one o'clock yesterday morning, when he lost control over himself and stabbed him.

THEFTS FROM THE DOCKS.

ACCUSED WITH PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Kaveshwar charged Raghoo Bala with theft of 2 lbs. of coffee beans from No. 1 shed, Victoria Docks, Mahadeo Ganpat with the theft of five pieces of longcloth, valued at Rs. 75, from No. 7, Alexandra Docks, and Bala Sadoo, a railway labourer, with the theft of one gunny and two water-proof bags, valued at Rs. 3-8 from No. 5 shed, Alexandra Docks. All the accused were convicted. The first accused, who had four previous convictions, was sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment; the second, who is a youth, and has a previous conviction and has spent four years in a Reformatory School, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment in the Dharwar Juvenile Jail; and the third was ordered to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 30 for a period of six months.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

JUVENILE SENTENCED TO RECEIVE STRIPES.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Dyer charged Harischand Keshav, a minor, with possessing fourteen tolas of opium, valued at Rs. 7-8 without a license or permit, at Sandhurst Road on the 16th April. The accused was convicted and sentenced to receive eight stripes.

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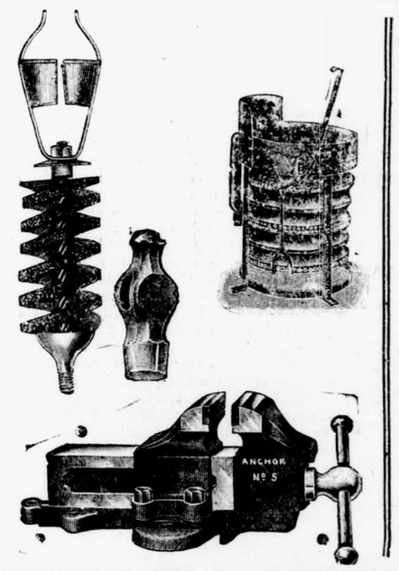

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CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY AND POLITICS.

"THE BISHOP'S BAN."

"The Bombay Watchman" writes:—A very edifying movement was set on foot in the Madras Presidency for the purpose of uniting Catholics and Protestants in order to advance social and political reform. This found expression in the All-India Christian Conference that held its Sessions at Madras in December 1916. His Grace Dr. Aelen, Archbishop of Madras, solicitous for the welfare of all Christians, granted his approval to the Catholics to join the Conference. Accordingly Catholics did join the Conference. In order to emphasize the solidarity of all Christians and the identity of their interests, the Bishop of Mylapore urged that the Conference should not assume a religious aspect. The Conference usually commenced proceedings with prayers, but this was eliminated at the last Sessions in order to facilitate the union of Christians of all denominations. The result was a very successful Sessions presided over by the Hon. Mr. M. S. Das C.I.E., of Orissa, who delivered a stirring and patriotic address, and expressed the hope that "the Indian Christian community, which at present counts among its members 4 millions, will prove the nucleus, around which will gather one-fifth of the world's population, and form one nation—a nation which had a glorious past, and is destined to have a more glorious future." The union, thus auspiciously inaugurated, is rent asunder by a bolt from the blue. The Conference of Seven Bishops held at Bangalore from the 25th to the 30th of January 1917 passed the following resolution:—"Regarding the question of co-operation of Catholics and Protestants in social and political matters, the Conference is unanimous in declaring that it is not expedient that Catholics should join as members any Protestant Association or other organisation of whatever denomination, even if the object of the Association is only concerned with social and political questions. If, in particular cases, it is found that joint action of Protestants and Catholics is desirable the Hierarchy will be glad to appoint Catholic delegates with a view to a common understanding on the matters proposed." It is difficult to find a parallel for such a declaration outside the period when Catholics and Protestants persecuted one another whenever they could. To the Catholics in this Presidency the ban will be utterly incomprehensible. Its wisdom is extremely doubtful; whereas its evil effects are certain. It indicates that the Hierarchy are going to study political questions, discuss and determine political affairs for Catholic consumption. It would be better for priests and bishops to eschew politics in India. Secondly, it would forbid Catholics taking part in the Annual Sessions of the Indian National Congress and other non-Christian benevolent activities. Apart from its tendency towards denationalisation such aloofness would provoke the contempt of Hindoos and Moslems. Heaven forbid that we should do anything calculated to excite the hostility of non-Catholics, whether they be Protestants or Parsis or Hindoos or Mahomedans. Even at present the great Indian communities, numbering over 315 millions, point the finger of scorn at us, because they believe that the majority of our people do not share the burden of the day in urging political reforms because we are actuated by the "Bread-and-Butter policy," aiming at collecting the loaves and fishes. If our Religion, apart from miracles, is to bring in its fold the millions of India, the one essential requisite is that Catholics should so act as to impress upon all observers that they ar influenced by Christian love and charity, by noble sentiments, and ardent love for truth and justice, ready to suffer for a just cause. What will the Hindoos think if they hear that the Bishops have enjoined upon Catholics that they should not associate with their Christian compatriots "even if the object of the Association is only concerned with social and political questions." Nobody in Bombay would ever dream of consulting the Bishops or his confessor for the purpose of ascertaining whether he can associate with Hindoos, Moslems, Parsis or Protestants for purely social or political objects without endangering his salvation. In the benighted Presidency apparently things are different if we are to regard the declaration of the Bishops as a serious pronouncement meant to influence the conduct of the Catholics of that Presidency. The lay leaders of the Catholics in Madras would do well to invite the attention of his Holiness the Pope to this ecclesiastical pronouncement. We ourselves believe that the Indian Christians are destined to play the most important part in the political regeneration of India, for their Christian faith and Indian nationality make them, or ought to make them, the best interpreters of the East and West and *vice versa*.

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The drawing will take place at the Town Hall, Bombay, and will commence on the 2nd July, 1917.

An official list of the prize-winners will be published on the completion of the drawing.

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